

VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 226.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

HUNTED!



(We suggest that the National Liberal Club reception, instead of being postponed, as announced in the Press, should take the form of a Costume Ball.)

THE PR. ME M. N. ST. R: Even if they have got in, they won't recognise me in this get-up! For once I shall be free from that hateful cry—Votes for Women! (Is promptly thrown out by detectives, who had caught the last words, but, through an unfortunate oversight, were not aware of his disguise.)

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

Militancy has broken out again! This must be a surprise to the Government, and will perhaps convince them that to arrest and imprison the militant leaders does not destroy the spirit of militancy. So long as that spirit exists, repression and coercion are futile, because whenever official and organised militancy is checked, unofficial and unorganised militancy takes its place. The Conspiracy Trial, the physical and mental agony now being endured by the heroic women in prison, and the introduction of the Manhood Suffrage Bill, have naturally and inevitably roused the women who believe in militancy. Hence the various protests which have been made during the past few days. In Parliament last Friday a truce to militancy was suggested. The W.S.P.U. has called a truce on more

than one occasion in the past, but the Government have exploited and abused this forbearance. Even if the Union were to call a truce, militancy would still go on, because there are women who have made up their minds never again to put faith in faithless politicians, and never again to cease from strife until the Vote is actually won. Unless the Government literally exterminate all militants, militancy cannot be stopped; and even if they could exterminate them, the spirit of militancy would live on and would bring new militants into being.

Driving Mr. Asquith Out of Public Life.

Mr. Lansbury was positively prophetic when, in the course of his fine protest in the House of Commons, he said that Mr. Asquith ought to be driven out of public life. The Suffragettes are doing it bit by bit, for now comes the announcement that the public reception in Mr. Asquith's honour which was to have been held at the National Liberal Club, has been postponed until the autumn, because of an expected protest by the militant women. When the autumn comes, unless the Government have made Woman Suffrage a Government measure, the reception will presumably be postponed again. To such ignominy is a Prime Minister reduced who will not trust the people. Mr. Asquith, it seems, would rather suffer this complete loss of dignity than give women the Vote. Mr. Lloyd George's dignity suffered, too, on Saturday last, when men Suffragists, whose physical and moral courage in facing the savage brutality meted out to them commands our deepest admiration, demanded Votes for Women. Mr. Lloyd George complained of the threats of defiance to law, now so common. The example of the Suffragettes it is that has prompted the utterance of these threats. How foolish the

Government have been not to stop militancy by giving votes to women!

The Suffragist Prisoners.

During the past week forty-three Suffragist prisoners have been released, some because of the expiration of their sentences, and others because of the grave physical condition to which starvation followed by forcible feeding had reduced them. Among those who have regained their liberty at this terrible cost is Mr. Pethick Lawrence. The agitation on behalf of the women still in prison goes on, and indeed the release of some of the prisoners and their accounts of their dreadful physical and mental suffering increase the determination to rescue those who have been left behind. In the meantime, the Irish Suffragist prisoners are in the enjoyment of the full privileges of political offenders. Since Ireland and England are still living under the same Government, this difference of treatment as between Irish and English militants is strange. The reason of it may be that public opinion in Ireland is more enlightened than in England. When it was suggested in the House of Commons by Sir John Rolleston that forcible feeding of Suffragists in English prisons might lead to the forcible feeding of Sir Edward Carson in an Irish gaol, Mr. Healy exclaimed: "It will have to be done by Englishmen then, for we will not do it." Presumably the Liberal Government discovered that orders to feed the Irish Suffragists by force would be resisted by Irish prison officials, and thus decided to make a virtue of necessity by giving them political privileges without more ado. The concession of these privileges in Ireland absolutely destroys all Mr. McKenna's excuses for the forcible feeding of English Suffragists.

Debate in the House.

The debate on the Home Office vote last Friday was entirely given up to the subject of forcible feeding and the status of Suffragist prisoners. As the *Manchester Guardian* said, "Reason and sentiment both went against Mr. McKenna, though the voting did not!" "What pedantry!" cried Lord Hugh Cecil in the middle of Mr. McKenna's speech. Pedantry and prevarication were indeed the characteristics of Mr. McKenna's lame defence of his abominable treatment of Suffragist prisoners. His speech began and ended with complaints of militancy and admissions of its power to embarrass the Government. "I can assure hon. Members that it is not a pleasant task for anyone to be responsible for carrying out the law at the present time," said he. And again:—

I appeal to the House on both sides to support the Administration in their serious endeavour to maintain the law under circumstances of the greatest difficulty.

It is the declared intention, unfortunately, of some of these ladies, if they can, to render government impossible. Whether we agree with their desire to obtain the franchise, or not, we have to face the fact that they have declared their determination to resist the administration of the law by every means in their power so long as the franchise is withheld from them. I would beg of this House to support the Government in their efforts to administer the law fairly and without weakness under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty.

Circumstances of unparalleled difficulty! This is good hearing! This is an encouragement! For it is only when the Government find themselves in an intolerable situation that they will take the one way of escape, which is the enfranchisement of women.

Pedantry and Prevarication.

These valuable admissions excepted, Mr. McKenna's speech consisted, as we have said, of pedantry and prevarication. By way of answer to the charge of giving preferential treatment to the militant Leaders as distinguished from their followers, Mr. McKenna brought forward a trumped-up correspondence between himself and Mr. Justice Coleridge. This correspondence was designed to conceal the fact that Mr. McKenna yielded to agitation what he and the judge had refused to the simple request for first division treatment which the convicted Leaders made from the dock. To show the dishonesty of this manoeuvre, we give the gist of the judge's successive statements. To the prisoners in the dock he said that he could not make them first class misdemeanants because they had shown no contrition and made no disavowal of the acts they had committed, and had given no promise to abstain from such acts in the future. When the trial was over, the judge made a second statement to Mr. McKenna, the effect of which was that it was the prisoners' attitude of defiance of the law, and their determination to continue this defiance at the first available opportunity, that prevented him from placing them in the first division. If they would undertake not to repeat their incitements to illegality, he would be in favour of their transference to the first division.

The Judge's Complacency.

The three prisoners absolutely declined to give any such undertaking, but stated, as they had stated already, that they did not intend, while in prison, to control the movement in any way, or to direct or control the commission of any acts, either legal or illegal. Upon this Mr. McKenna wrote to the judge to invite him once again to water down his original declaration. This the judge most complacently did, and he indited a letter to Mr. McKenna, in the course of which he said:—

There is no doubt that had the defendants in the late Suffragist trial offered an undertaking to abstain from all incitement to illegality while in gaol, I should have yielded to their plea to be treated as first-class misdemeanants, and my words sentencing them, I think, conveyed as much. I think that now that an undertaking such as you describe has been given, it would be well to grant their request. You would only be giving effect to what I stated, and was understood to have stated in public, and there would be no question of your altering or overruling my decision.

Political Offences.

All this invention and misplaced ingenuity are due to Mr. McKenna's desire to prove that he did not and ought not to order the transference of prisoners from one division to another except on the advice of the judge who sentenced them. As Lord Robert Cecil pointed out, he might have consulted, but did not consult, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions who sentenced the women who are now being tortured in prison. But as Mr. Atherley Jones plainly showed:—

The truth is that the prerogative of the Crown is absolutely unlimited, and it is a wholly un-Constitutional doctrine for the Home Secretary to say that he feels bound by the action of the Judicial Tribunal.

Mr. McKenna made the usual denial that the law recognises any offences as political. This point was dealt with by Members taking part in the debate, and notably by Mr. Atherley Jones, who said:—

These women are, in the ordinary conventional use of the term, political offenders. When people aim at a change in the Constitution, be it beneficial or otherwise, and pursue any unlawful means, whether they consist of assassination or some trivial and ludicrous offence of breaking windows, it is equally a political offence, and you cannot at all evade that issue by saying that they are not punished for a political offence, but for breaking windows. Whether an offence is political or not—and I

speak as a lawyer—is tested by the end in view, and not by the means that are adopted. That is a position that anyone who has even an elementary knowledge of Constitutional law will agree to.

Mr. McKenna, while denying that it was his duty to give leaders and rank and file the same treatment in prison, declared that it was fully within his duty to advise the Sovereign to remit part of the sentence, which he said would be a revision in time and not in class. If release is the only alternative to forcible feeding which Mr. McKenna is prepared to adopt, then let him adopt it forthwith and set his victims free.

Condemnation of the Government.

Very fine and convincing speeches were made in condemnation of the Government's action. Lord Robert Cecil expressed the conviction that forcible feeding "may easily degenerate into something which may be described as torture." He denounced as absurd the statement that while thirty prisoners had been released because forcible feeding involved danger to life, the other prisoners were not suffering very severely under it. Said Mr. Keir Hardie:—

When you see these women, weak, thin, and emaciated, when you realise the struggle they have undergone, then you feel that this outrage is equal to the worst form of outrage a woman can undergo. The country is beginning to realise the issue that is at stake, and what forcible feeding really means.

Mr. Fletcher sternly rebuked Mr. Ellis Griffith for his flippant and callous remarks concerning Miss Davison, and said that in view of the facts of the case (some of which had been concealed from the House) Mr. Ellis Griffith ought not to have made the unworthy imputation that she merely wished to get credit for this action, knowing that she could do herself no harm.

Dangers of Forcible Feeding.

Mr. Fletcher also referred to the disgraceful attempt by the doctor at Holloway to feed Mrs. Sadd Brown by nasal tube, although her nose was in an abnormal state, and commented upon the Home Secretary's neglect to express in his correspondence with the lady's husband any regret for the infliction of this severe torture:—

"I know," said he, "that Colonials now in this country feel disgust that the British Government should continue this form of punishment, and should keep women from a share of voting power."

Mr. Lansbury, in declaring his abhorrence of forcible feeding, said that one of his dearest friends had been driven out of life by it, and that he had always felt it to be positive murder. He scoffed at the Home Secretary's excuses for treating leaders in one fashion and followers in another, and said:—

It is no use telling us what the judge said in this matter, because in the letter of the judge to the Home Secretary he said something entirely different from what he said to the prisoners when sentencing them. I was in court, and heard the whole of his statement.

"Invented for Suffragists."

The process of forcible feeding, Sir John Rolleston declared, seemed to have been invented more or less for Suffragists. It had never been heard of before except in the case of persons ill and unable to take food otherwise. A female prisoner being forcibly fed in the year 1912 would form a useful addition to the exhibition of contemporary history in Mme. Tussaud's, and until it is made there and elsewhere the representation of the history of our times will not be complete. The militants had been sorely tried—hustled and insulted in the street, and their cause betrayed. Those who supported militant Ulster must admire these women, who, by their endurance, fortitude, and courage, had proved their right to vote. Mr. Healy made a most effective reference to Mr. John Burns, who had travelled from plank bed to the Cabinet. The waving of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands when the Conciliation Bill was rejected was the scene he most regretted of any in recent years. It was calculated to have the worst effects. The Government were, he said, up against as big a revolt as any of those which brought about revolution in this land. Mr. Snowden protested against the unequal treatment of leaders and rank and file. While expressing dissent from militant methods, he firmly denied that these methods had anything to do with the defeat of the Conciliation Bill, which he attributed to the pledge-breaking of Members.

Rule 243a.

Mr. McKenna contends that the difference between treatment in the first division and treatment under Rule 243a are not material. The difference is very material, because it is one of principle and of status. But, as Mrs. Pethick Lawrence points out in her letter to the *Times*, Rule 243a is no longer in force. In the interview which she had with the Governor immediately after her admission to Holloway Prison she asked to see a copy of Rule 243a. His reply was:—

There is no such rule now; it has been wiped out by the present Home Secretary. Only some of the concessions provided for by that rule are now granted to the imprisoned Suffragists.

They are expected to eat prison food, for only one parcel, weighing not more than 11lb, may be sent in weekly to each prisoner. Prison labour, from which under Rule 243a these prisoners were exempted, is now obligatory. Permission to receive a fortnightly visit has been cancelled, and only

monthly visits are allowed, as in the case of ordinary criminals. Yet, in spite of these facts, Mr. McKenna tried to persuade the House of Commons that Rule 243a is being carried out! Of all Home Secretaries, and especially the present one, it can be said that the truth is not in them.

The Prevalence of Official Lying.

Lord Lytton, who says that he "regards with the utmost dismay the growing prevalence of official lying," has written to the *Times* to refute Mr. McKenna's statements with regard to Lady Constance Lytton's treatment in prison while disguised as Jane Warton. Extracts from Lord Lytton's letter, which is a complete exposure of the official lying and the discreditable methods of the Home Office and of two Home Secretaries, will be found reproduced in this issue. In a letter to the *Times* of June 27, Lady Betty Balfour states that the recent heart attack which so nearly proved fatal, and from which Lady Constance is only very slowly and gradually recovering, is attributable to the enlargement and abnormal condition of the heart produced by forcible feeding in 1910. A most amazing example of official lying is afforded by the case of Miss Connor Smith. This lady, the daughter of the late William Smith, J.P., who was a large subscriber to the Nationalist Party funds, was recently released from prison in response to pressure from Nationalist M.P.s. In denying that he had yielded to this pressure, Mr. McKenna made mysterious and offensive suggestions that Miss Connor Smith's release was due to some unmentionable reason which he could not, in fairness to the family, disclose to the House of Commons. This whole defence was a monstrous and slanderous fabrication on Mr. McKenna's part, as is clearly shown, not only in a letter sent by her brother to the public Press, but also in Mr. McKenna's further statement, dragged from him in the House of Commons on Tuesday last by Lord Robert Cecil. What a contemptible person the Home Secretary is!

Liberal Attack Upon "Reform" Bill.

As we said last week, the Government are very anxious not to give women any extension of their existing right to vote in Municipal Elections, because not only would women's power in local government be increased, but they would be furnished with a new argument and a new lever for obtaining the Parliamentary franchise. Therefore it is that in the "Reform" Bill, as it stands at present, the occupation franchise is retained for both Municipal and Parliamentary purposes, and the new residential franchise is to exist for Parliamentary purposes alone. It is an ingenious if dishonest scheme, but the Government will find it difficult of execution, because their own supporters, for reasons quite unconnected with women's special interests, object strongly to the retention of the occupation franchise and to the differentiation between the Municipal and Parliamentary registers. The consequence of these provisions would be, according to the *Daily News and Leader*, a widespread manipulation of votes and the creation of a vast business in fancy "occupation" franchises, because a man who is a resident in one constituency where his political party is strong, instead of voting in that constituency could acquire an occupation qualification and could vote in another constituency where his party is weak. The Liberal agents apparently share this view of the matter. Will the Government yield to this pressure and make residence the sole qualification both for Municipal and Parliamentary electors, or will they persist in carrying through their plan for cheating the women?

The Late Mr. Walter M'Laren.

The death of Mr. Walter M'Laren robs the Suffrage cause of one of its chief Parliamentary supporters. Mr. M'Laren, the son of a pioneer and founder of the movement, was working for Woman Suffrage at a time when many of its present advocates were either unborn or unconverted. His ideas upon Suffrage methods were of the old school, and he perhaps never realised that modern political conditions and the increasing ascendancy of the Cabinet over the House of Commons rendered ineffectual the original Suffragist policy of depending upon the unofficial support of private Members of Parliament. Nevertheless, the friendliness and consideration which he extended to the militants were unvarying. One of his chief services to the women's movement consisted in moving an amendment giving votes to married women to the Local Government Act of 1894. The Liberal Government of the day objected to the principle of Mr. M'Laren's amendment, but on its being passed by the House of Commons, decided to accept it as part of their Bill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The meeting at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, on Monday next, July 8, at 3.15 p.m., will be addressed by Mrs. Mansell Moullin and Miss Rachael Barrett, B.Sc. Mrs. Drummond will take the chair. At the usual meeting at the Steinway Hall on Thursday, July 11, at 8 p.m., Dr. Letitia Fairfield will be one of the speakers, and Miss Rachael Barrett, B.Sc., will preside. These meetings are held weekly, and admission is free. Similar meetings are held in all centres where the W.S.P.U. is represented.

July 14, 1912.

Readers are reminded of the great demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, July 14 (Mrs. Pankhurst's birthday and the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille), at 3 p.m., to demand Votes for Women in the Reform Bill on equal terms with men. This demonstration is being organised by the London Local W.S.P.U.s, and speakers representing upwards of fifteen different Societies will address the meeting.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND

June 17 to June 18.

Already acknow-		Sale of toffee	£ 1 8
ledged	£127,105 16 8	Miss MacGregor	0 2 0
Miss Adams (earned in		Mrs. Mackenzie	0 2 0
Aylesbury Gaol)	0 3 8		
Miss Duval (do.)	0 3 8	Albert Hall Purse.	
Miss Hicks (do.)	0 3 8	Bolton W.S.P.U.	1 0 0
Miss Lambert (do.)	0 3 8	Mrs. J. Almond	0 10 6
Mrs. de Boer (do.)	0 3 8	Mrs. F. W. Cope	0 2 0
Mrs. Young (do.)	0 3 8	Miss Gribble	0 5 0
A Sincere Admirer	100 0 0	Miss Holden	0 5 0
Mr. and Mrs. James		Miss Martin	0 2 6
Ivory	100 0 0	Miss M. Martin	0 2 6
Miss Hannah	0 10 0	Miss Rogers	0 10 0
"From two members		Rowes Park W.S.P.U.	10 0 0
in the Far North"	2 0 0	Camberwell and Peck-	
Mrs. E. Cairns	5 0 0	ham W.S.P.U.	10 13 6
Mrs. and the Misses		Chelms W.S.P.U.	0 0 6
B. and M. Howey		Anon.	0 0 6
and Miss R. Oldfield		Mrs. Laura Wells	0 10 0
Hon. Mrs. Forbes	3 3 0	Mrs. Williams	0 5 0
Mrs. N. A. H. Hume	1 0 0	Miss Stratton	0 5 0
Miss M. Barrett	1 1 0	Mrs. Haslegrave	0 5 0
Miss M. C. Ehrhardt	1 0 0	Miss Carey	0 2 6
Mrs. H. C. Hart	5 0 0	Mrs. Winterne	0 10 0
Do., coll. from friends		Mrs. Cox	0 10 0
Do., coll. in three		Miss G. Naylor	0 7 6
penny pieces	0 15 0	Mrs. Temple Bird	0 5 0
Miss Kate Franklin	0 2 6	Miss Procter	0 5 0
Anon.	0 10 0	Miss Harmer	0 5 0
Miss Chappelow (D.K.		Miss Joan Wickham	1 0 0
Ward)	0 5 0	Miss Woolfe	0 5 0
Griffithstown Members		Miss Lloyd	0 8 0
(per Miss Clara Butler)		Miss R. Stewart	0 2 6
A Portsmouth Member		Miss Lawe	0 10 0
Miss Beatrice A. Howes		Miss Patten	0 2 0
Miss E. F. Babington	1 0 0	Dr. Alice Benham	0 5 0
Miss Edith Beck	50 0 0	Miss Skelton	0 4 0
Miss H. Boswell	1 0 0	Mrs. Macdonald	0 5 0
Anon. (per Miss Alice		Mrs. McBean	1 5 0
Spencer)	25 0 0	Mrs. Hinchley	0 2 6
Mrs. H. M. Robinson	20 0 0	Mrs. Esmond	0 10 0
The Misses Millett	1 0 0	Miss Ada Moore	0 5 0
Miss Janie Whitaker	1 0 0	Mrs. Monck Mason	0 2 0
Miss S. A. Turle	100 0 0	Miss Edwards	0 2 6
C. Mansell-Moulin, Esq.		Miss A. Procter	0 5 0
"S. P."	200 0 0	Miss Worters	1 1 0
Miss E. K. Le Lacheur		Cheltenham W.S.P.U.	15 4 0
Miss M. B. Whitham		Clacton W.S.P.U.	0 0 0
son (per)	0 10 0	Mrs. Lilley	1 0 0
Miss Ada Wright	15 0 0	Miss K. Lilley	2 10 0
Mrs. F. E. B. B. B. B.		Miss L. Lilley	2 10 0
Miss M. A. Montgomery		Local Fund	5 0 0
Miss Beatrice Sothman		Clapham W.S.P.U.	0 0 0
Miss Florence Sothman		Mrs. Strong	0 5 0
Dr. Flora Murray	2 2 0	Miss Lynch	0 2 6
Mrs. C. Wright	1 0 0	Nurse Blake	0 4 0
Miss D. Moss	1 0 0	Mrs. Bateman	0 1 0
Mrs. Louise Mort	2 2 0	Mrs. R. A. W. Thomas	0 2 6
Miss E. Luck	0 2 0	Mrs. F. McDude	0 2 6
Miss M. Morris	0 2 0	Mrs. J. Atkes	0 2 0
Mrs. N. J. Stones	0 10 0	J. Atkes, Esq.	0 2 0
Misses E. and R. Purdey		Miss D. Hatch	0 1 0
Mrs. C. M. Skipwith	10 0 0	Miss Lilley	0 1 0
Alfred Wright, Esq.	10 0 0	Mrs. Willis	0 1 0
Miss Florence Wright		Mrs. Starling	0 2 6
Dr. Ethel Smyth	5 0 0	Miss Churcher	0 1 0
Mrs. Oliver	5 0 0	Miss Bird	0 2 0
Miss M. Mitton	0 10 0	Mrs. Davies	0 1 0
Mrs. M. I. Rinder	1 0 0	Mrs. Eley	0 2 6
Miss K. L. Wratislaw		Miss M. Swann	0 2 0
Miss S. E. Wratislaw		Anon.	0 0 3
Miss E. Wilmet Buxton		Anon.	0 0 3
Miss Frances Ward	2 2 0	Local Fund	1 4 0
Miss A. Montague	2 0 0	Croydon W.S.P.U.	0 1 0
Miss M. Menzies	2 0 0	Mrs. Reeder	0 1 0
Miss M. Morgan-Brown		Miss Shaw	0 1 0
Edward Wright, Esq.	5 0 0	Miss Gay	0 1 0
Miss Nellie Neave	5 0 0	Mrs. Withall	0 0 6
Mrs. J. A. Moore	5 0 0	Miss Joyce	0 1 0
Miss Emily Sawers	5 0 0	Mrs. Carter	0 0 6
Miss Ada Moore	2 2 0	Miss C. With	0 0 7
Miss Winifred Mayo	2 10 0	Miss Hardy	0 0 6
Miss W. Adair Roberts		Mrs. Armes	0 2 6
Mrs. H. N. Topping	1 0 0	Mrs. Slade	0 2 0
Mrs. K. Fullen	5 0 0	Miss Slade	0 2 0
Mrs. Yates	10 10 0	Miss Walter	0 2 0
J. P. Sloane, Esq.	10 0 0	Miss Cookridge	0 2 0
Miss H. J. Pole	1 11 6	Miss C. I. Green	0 18 11
Jas. H. Neal, Esq.	1 0 0	Anon.	0 1 6
Madame A. M. Salts	5 0 0	Miss Barker	0 1 0
Mr. and Mrs. Frank		Anon.	0 1 0
Rutter	2 2 0	Miss Edsall	0 1 0
Mrs. David Reader	1 0 0	Anon.	0 1 0
Per Miss L. A. North	0 2 6	Hadham W.S.P.U.	5 0 0
Mrs. Hollenfer	0 2 0	Hammersmith W.S.P.U.	1 0 0
Mrs. Scott Bates	0 2 0	Mrs. Haarbleicher	1 0 0
Anon.	0 1 0	Local Fund	2 0 0
"For the cause"	0 0 3	Hampstead W.S.P.U.	0 0 0
Per Miss E. Billing	0 2 0	The Misses Smith	5 0 0
Anon.	0 2 0	Miss Daisy Solomon	0 5 0
Fines (per Mrs. Kes-		Mrs. Thomson-Price	1 0 0
wick Bowes)	0 2 0	Mrs. Pleister	0 10 0
Mrs. Perkins	0 10 0	Mrs. Saul Solomon	2 2 0
Per Miss L. Burns	0 4 4	Miss Beatrice Har-	
Extra on "V.F.W."	10 13 0	raden	1 0 0
Jumble Sale	1 0 0	Mrs. Edith Gulich	1 1 0
Mrs. Craster	0 1 0	Miss Hall	0 10 0
Anon.	0 2 6	Mrs. Levy	0 6 0
Miss Mary Gorrie	0 2 6	Miss Miriam Levy	0 6 0
Mrs. Almée Gibbs	1 0 0	Miss W. Adair Roberts	
M.B. Ch.B.	1 0 0	Miss Johnston	1 0 0
A Lady in out-door		Mrs. L. E. Le L.	
audience	0 2 6	Edwards	5 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. Cash	0 3 0	Mrs. Magrath	2 2 0
Miss Lucy Burns, B.A.		Miss M. Adair Roberts	0 5 0
A Colinton Friend	0 3 6	Miss Engert	0 10 0
Anon.	0 3 0	Mrs. Binnie	1 1 0
A transferred church		Dr. Mabel Hardie	1 0 0
subscription	0 10 0	The Misses Taylor	0 5 0
Miss J. Forrester	0 2 0	Miss A. Adair Roberts	0 10 0
Mrs. Finlayson Gauld		Miss K. Armstrong	0 10 0
Mrs. Murchison	0 4 0	Mrs. Brailford	0 10 0
Mrs. Mitchell	2 0 0	Mrs. Peartree	1 0 0
Miss Mitchell (trav.		Mrs. English	1 1 0
expa.)	0 5 9	Miss Woolan	0 1 0
Mr. and Mrs. Mac-		Mrs. Rowlett	0 1 0
leod Easson	0 5 0	A Member	1 5 0
A. J. Webb, Esq.	2 12 2	Miss M. H. Wilbert	0 5 0
Mrs. Stead	0 2 6	Miss E. Rowlett	0 2 6
Miss L. A. Robertson		Miss F. M. Collier	10 0 0
The Misses Thomson		Talington W.S.P.U.	1 8 6
Miss M. E. Scott	0 2 0	Kensington W.S.P.U.	50 0 0
Miss A. C. Scott	0 2 0	Letchworth W.S.P.U.	3 0 0
Miss A. M. Stephenson		Sheffield W.S.P.U.	20 0 0
Miss E. B. Melrose	0 2 6	Southport W.S.P.U.	0 5 0
Mrs. Taylor	0 3 0	Mrs. Cairns	0 5 0
Miss H. J. Wallace	0 2 6	Mrs. Bird	0 5 0
Miss E. L. Lambert	0 2 6	Miss Dawson	0 2 6
Miss J. D. Simpson	0 2 0	Miss Williams	0 2 6
Miss M. G. Thompson		Miss Duxfield	0 2 0
Miss J. C. Methven	20 0 0	Mrs. Maily	0 0 6
Per Miss H. Jollie	1 0 0	Anon.	0 2 6
Miss D'Estene	0 7 0	Local Fund	9 0 0
Profit on Literature		Streatham W.S.P.U.	15 0 0
Per Miss Murray	0 2 6	Tunbridge Wells W.S.P.U.	2 2 0
Miss Livingstone	0 2 0	Urmston and Flinton	
Per Miss F. Parker	0 5 0	W.S.P.U.	1 0 0
Miss Burnet (per)	0 5 0	Wandsworth W.S.P.U.	0 0 0
Extra on "V.F.W."	0 0 4	Miss Hepburn	1 0 0
Profit on Literature		Mrs. Simpson	0 10 0
Miss J. Alexander	0 5 0	Mrs. Harden	0 5 0
A Friend	0 1 0	Mrs. Badcock	0 4 0
Miss Japie Allan	100 0 0	Mrs. Smith	0 1 0
Mr. Grant	0 2 0	Mrs. Chapman	0 2 6
— Prince, Esq.	0 10 0	Miss Pole	0 2 6
Mrs. White and Miss		Anon.	0 15 0
Melrose (per)	0 11 3		
Miss M. Robinson	0 5 0	Self-Dental.	
L.L.A.	0 5 0	Mrs. M. Nordhorst	2 2 0
Miss J. Thomson	2 12 2	Per Miss J. Parker	8 9 0
A. J. Webb, Esq.	2 0 0	Stirling	0 10 0
Mrs. White	2 0 0	Miss Wilson	0 10 0
Do. (trans. sub.)	3 0 0		
Miss Levenston	2 0 0	Collections, Tickets, &c.	
Mrs. Reid (sale of		London	57 2 0
watch)	2 2 0	Per Miss L. Ainsworth	0 19 1
Per Miss Fraser Smith	2 15 5	Per Miss L. Burns	4 9 1
Profit on office sales		Per Miss H. Jollie	6 18 3
Profit on "V.F.W."	0 14 7	Per Miss F. Parker	4 19 4
Profit on Library	0 2 0		
Sale of marmalade	0 1 7	Total £126,457 19 6	

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Sale Price ... 39/6



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Sale Price ... 21/-



Silk Coat, in silk waterproof material, silk outside and rubber inside, guaranteed waterproof, collar of black velvet. In a few good colourings.
Original Price ... £4 10 0
Sale Price ... 49/6



Wool Gown, in soft pleated silk nixon over silk; the skirt knife pleated; bodice and belt trimmed chiffon roses to tone. In all colours.
Sale Price ... 58/6



Silk Coat made of best quality moire and silk reversible, moire outside turned back with satin at foot and cuffs.
Original Price ... 61/6
Sale Price ... 39/6



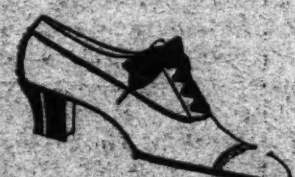
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Sale Price ... 25/6



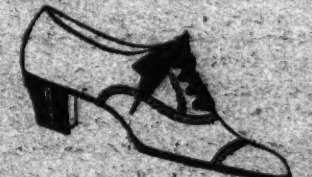
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Glace Kid Glove Shoe (see sketch), with dark grey uppers.
Original Price ... 15/6
Sale Price ... 12/6



Patent Glove Shoe (see sketch), with black, white or grey uppers.
Original Price ... 21/6
Sale Price ... 18/6



Glace Kid Oxford Shoe (see sketch).
Original Price ... 17/6
Sale Price ... 13/6



Patent Glove Oxford Shoe (see sketch), with glaze kid uppers.
Original Price ... 18/6
Sale Price ... 14/6

WIGMORE STREET and WELBECK STREET, LONDON, W.

FORCIBLE FEEDING—A DANGER AND AN OUTRAGE.

Leaders Put Out of Action for Three Months.—Released Prisoners' Accounts.

Last week we gave some account of the Hunger Strike in Holloway Gaol and of the subsequent release of Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. We are now in possession of facts which show how much more terrible their experiences were than we were at first aware, and how very serious the results of their prison treatment may prove to be. Mr. Pethick Lawrence, who was released on medical grounds from Brixton Prison last Thursday, is also suffering greatly from the effects of forcible feeding and from the Hunger Strike that preceded it.

Mrs. Pankhurst.

It is now known how very nearly Mrs. Pankhurst lost her life on the night of Sunday, June 23. As we stated last week, Mrs. Pankhurst started the Hunger Strike with the others on Wednesday, June 19. At one o'clock on Saturday, after fasting three days, she was with Mrs. Lawrence in her cell when the doctors and wardresses came to feed the latter by force, and joined with her in the attempt to resist them. The strain of this struggle, and the still greater mental torture of knowing, after they were separated, that the hideous operation was going on in the next cell, naturally made their effect upon her, and she grew noticeably weaker as the day went on. On Sunday, when the officials came again, the two women confronted them once more, Mrs. Pankhurst declaring that she would break everything in her cell if they laid a finger on Mrs. Lawrence. Finally, after twenty minutes of fruitless persuasion, the officials went away with their purpose unaccomplished. The fresh effort had still further exhausted Mrs. Pankhurst, and her condition was so

alarming as night came on that a wardress was told off to watch by her bedside. At 2.30 a.m. she awoke suffocating; she began to turn cold, and could not see. The doctor was hastily summoned, and tried to induce her to take some Brand's Essence; she had just enough strength to refuse. The doctor then succeeded in conveying to her that she was released—at 2.30 a.m. on Sunday morning—and this saved her life, for she consented to take food. It was only just in time. For two hours two wardresses rubbed her to restore circulation, and it was only with the greatest care that it was possible to remove her in an ambulance on the following days.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Mrs. Lawrence was forcibly fed once, on Saturday, June 23, at one o'clock. She had then fasted three days; after the abominable process was over she fasted two days more, and when informed of her release on Monday was too ill to be moved until late in the afternoon, when she was fetched away in an ambulance. It is not difficult to imagine what the shock of forcible feeding must have been, coming upon a three days' fast, and perpetrated when, exhausted by a struggle with eight or nine officials, she had been dragged into her cell and flung upon the bed, where she was held down by force. She vomited the whole time it was going on, and fainted immediately afterwards, and after her release was unable for days even to sit up. She has had two doctors in constant attendance upon her, and is only now beginning to regain her strength. It is all the more indefensible that such an assault should have been made upon her in view of the fact that the doctor responsible for the outrage was fully aware of her physical condition, which, in her

case, made the process especially dangerous. Indeed, after the representations made to the prison doctor in two letters written by her own doctor, it is difficult to imagine that the prison doctor would have ventured—and without making any examination—to take the responsibility of feeding her by force without very explicit instructions from the Home Office.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence, the news of whose release evoked an uproar of applause at the Savoy Theatre meeting last Thursday, had been forcibly fed by the nasal tube twice a day since the preceding Saturday. He resisted every time, and the process was only carried out with the aid of several warders. His strength not being maintained under this treatment, two special medical inspectors were sent to examine him in the prison hospital on Thursday afternoon, and as a result of their report he was released that evening. He was in a very weak condition, and is only slowly regaining strength.

The Public Must Know!

We give these details because we feel that the public should be made aware of the price that is paid and the risk that is run by every suffragist in prison who enters upon the Hunger Strike and endures the subsequent torture of forcible feeding. Mrs. Pankhurst, after a fast of five days, greatly aggravated by hourly dread of forcible feeding, and by the violence that took place in connection with Mrs. Lawrence, has been released in such a condition of health that the doctors are emphatic and unanimous in declaring that she will not be fit to take any part in the movement until the autumn. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has been made so ill by

what she has gone through that it may be weeks before she will be fit to do anything active again; the same is true of Mr. Lawrence, in whose case the strain was of yet longer endurance. It must not be supposed that theirs are abnormal cases. In many instances the imprisoned Suffragists are less fit to endure the mental and physical anguish involved in this prison torture than were the three leaders who went through it last week; and, as may be gathered from the few instances we give below—taken from a large number of such cases—these others of the rank and file have been made to suffer even greater brutality, and have been treated with even less consideration than the leaders. If Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence have been put out of action for three months by what they have been forced to endure, what about those others? What about Miss Hudson, for instance, in whose case the tube was pressed "by accident" into her windpipe? At any time, one of these "accidents" may prove fatal. It is only by a miracle that there has as yet been no tragedy in the prisons, seeing that in hospital cases of tube-feeding, where the patient is willing and the operation is conducted by trained assistants only, the utmost skill and care is required to avoid fatal results. It is time for the public to know the price that is being paid by these plucky women, who stake their lives upon the result of their protest every time they endure the unspeakable horrors of forcible feeding sooner than sacrifice a great principle. This abomination is still going on in three prisons as we go to press. Our only object in printing these facts is to bring home to the public the immense gravity of what is being sanctioned by the Government of the country.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

Miss MacFarlane.
(Hon. Secretary, Dundee W.S.P.U. and a Trained Nurse).

"On Wednesday at 2 p.m. we were forcibly fed—all of us. Meanwhile we had had an answer to our petition, curtly refusing first-class division treatment. I was fed three times. The first time was at 2 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon. When the doctor came to pay an official visit afterwards I made a very strong complaint to him of the way I had been treated. I asked him if it was his idea that he was nourishing us by this medical (P) treatment; what he thought I was going to gain by those two thimblefuls of gruel that I had taken after having a quarter of an hour's horseplay from four wardresses?"

"My point is this: At headquarters they always report feeding with the cup to be taking food. 'The prisoner is taking her food from a feeding-cup,' they say. I said to the doctor, 'People imagine at once that there is a nurse sitting kindly by the bedside stroking the prisoner's forehead, and the prisoner is sipping from the feeding-cup.' Instead of that, I was lifted into a chair and tied with a strong sheet to the back of the chair. As far as I can remember, my hands were held on each side of the arms of the chair. There was a wardress with the feeding-cup (this wardress was 5ft 10in in height, and very strong) and one behind my chair, making a gag for the mouth with her fingers—it may have been an ordinary gag, but I feel certain it was her fingers. Another held my knees. I told them that I would not swallow a drop of the gruel voluntarily (they had had previous experience of this on the occasion of the former hunger strike). What I call horseplay is that when they found that I did not retain any of the food, the one who was gagging me egged the others on to tickle me, to hold the nose to make me swallow; and to grip me on the throat, which to me is the most cruel. The pressing of the throat to make one swallow gives a fearful feeling of suffocation. When they got my feet up, my head was hanging right over the back of the chair—which added to the choking sensation.

"These officers have got full license from the doctors—they know that they must execute his orders. Very well; if they find that a woman is getting the better of them, they lose control of themselves—and they do not know what strength they are using against the prisoners. I laid this complaint before the doctor that night; I especially mentioned one officer, who had been particularly gross, by name; and although she was standing in the doorway when I spoke to the doctor, she did not deny anything that I said. The doctor said that he could not believe it.

"He came into my cell between two and three on Thursday afternoon, and told me I was to be released. I said, 'I wish you would release the others too. Is it because of my health? I feel quite well just now, although I know I have been through a strain.' He said: 'Yes, but you would not be so well on Saturday.' I have not naturally a weak heart, although it may have been weakened by the strain of the hunger strike; and I think the doctor's remarks show that they know that forcible

feeding is very injurious to the health. During this hunger strike my weight fell to 6st 6lb. I weighed 7st 5lb when I went in.

"The very last time I was fed by tube during the former hunger strike, the tube went into the windpipe instead of into the esophagus. It had to be pulled up—of course, I was choking. But even if the tube is placed in the right passage, and however well the process is carried out, it is exactly as though one were being suffocated. I retched the whole time it was going on."

Miss Maud Shipley.

Miss Maud Shipley has a weak heart and delicate lungs. After three days' hunger strike the doctor attempted vainly to feed her with the cup. They then held her down and fed her by the nasal tube, which

to get the tube down. For two days she had severe attacks of functional paralysis in her face, throat, lungs, arms and hands immediately after the feeding. She was unable to speak, the parts affected being absolutely stiff, and though it was agony when they were touched, she could not, of course, tell the wardresses to stop touching her. One morning the doctor attempted three times to put the tube down her throat, but it was absolutely impossible, as the throat was so sore and swollen. She made a splendid fight every time.

Miss Caroline Downing.

"I should like definitely to deny the statement that has been made in the House of Commons and elsewhere that forcible feeding by tube is only painful when the victim struggles. Mrs. Bowen, with whom I was in constant companionship during the

afterwards picked up by two wardresses and put upon the bed. The whole of the work is done in the greatest rush and hurry. There is no doubt whatever about the attacks being made with the object of breaking us down, and, if possible, preventing us from going to prison again, which was confirmed by the Governor's words when he came to say good-bye: 'You will not want to come here again.' During the strike the wardresses were transformed into inhuman brutes and fiends, and one could not but feel that, like the police on Black Friday, they were being made use of by the Government for this dastardly purpose. It is said some of the wardresses are nurses, and the places where such nurses are produced should be instantly closed. My heart and circulation were in an alarming condition during these operations; but never through either hunger strike was my pulse noted.

"On Wednesday, June 26, they twisted my neck, jerked my head back, closing my throat, held all the time as in a vice. I gasped for breath, and suffered tortures mentally lest the food which they were trying to pour down my throat should go into my lungs. They do not expect, or intend, one to swallow the food, but pour it into one's stomach as through an open water-pipe. They expect, and try, to perform the whole operation in two minutes. There were always six or seven to one, so that there was really no possibility of the victim doing much in the way of protesting, excepting verbally, to express one's horror of it; therefore no excuse for the brutality shown on several occasions during the previous hunger strike."

Mrs. Duval.

"When they held my head back and forced in the nasal tube, it was agonising. My nerves seemed to prick all down my nose and throat. I did not know how to breathe. . . . What I went through that night I cannot tell, pains in my head and ears, vomiting all night through. . . . I could not sleep, I kept bathing my head and nostrils. The second time was as bad, my throat bled and I was vomiting. I fell on the bed. All day I put wet rags round my throat and on my heart which seemed as though it had stopped. The next time they fed me my heart seemed to stop; they pulled the tube away quickly. I could not breathe, they had to carry me into a ward, and they tore at my clothes to get them off. The matron and prison doctor begged me to have whisky. I refused. They locked the wardress in with me. She put wet rags on my throat and bathed my head. All through the night I was retching and groaning. In the morning they said I could go. The doctor said I was not fit to travel to London. I went in a cab to the W.S.P.U. offices."

In Aylesbury Prison one of the ordinary prisoners screamed for so long that the suffragettes rang their bells and suggested that something should be done for the poor woman. Miss Evans went into the passage and insisted on seeing the doctor. Two wardresses thereupon threw her face downwards and pinioned her arms and legs and frog-marched her along the passage. She was dragged on her breasts. Ordinary prisoners used to call out "Stop beating the Suffragettes!"

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

June 26—July 3.

"It is impossible to allow any prisoner to determine the length of his own sentence by setting him at liberty if he chooses to refuse food for a few days."—Mr. McKenna in the House of Commons, April 17, 1912.

Released

(Having determined their own sentence):
Bowker, Miss D.
Burkett, Miss H.
Davison, Miss E.
Downing, Miss E.
Gatty, Mrs.
Givens, Miss C.
Hudson, Miss E.
Irvine, Miss
Lawrence, Mr. Pethick
MacFarlane, Miss F.
Marion, Miss Kitty
Ryland, Miss B.
Wentworth, Miss V.

Allen, Miss J.
Allen, Miss D.
Archibald, Mrs.
Bard, Mrs.
Begbie, Mrs.
Blacklock, Mrs. C.
Bland, Miss
Brady, Miss
Bryce, Miss C.
Bowen, Mrs. E.
Casey, Miss E.
Chaffins, Miss G.
Collier, Miss C.
Downing, Miss C.
Evans, Miss D.
Fern, Miss E.

Released

(Sentences Expired):
Field, Mrs. L.
Friedlander, Miss H.
Hazel, Miss G.
Hewitt, Miss M.
Howey, Miss E.
Macrae, Miss H.
Macfarlane, Miss M.
O'Neil, Miss K.
Parker, Miss F.
Shipley, Miss M.
Smith, Miss M.
Swaine, Miss
Walton, Miss O.
Ward, Miss F.
White, Miss F.

Still in Prison.

ATLESBURY.
Fussell, Miss E.
Gibb, Miss E.
Gurney, Miss B.
Marah, Miss C.
Stuart, Miss G.
Wright, Miss A.
HOLBURN.
Doudney, Miss V.
Duval, Miss E.
Grey, Miss L.
Potbury, Miss L.
Thompson, Miss M.
Walters, Miss A.
BIRMINGHAM.
Green, Miss J.
Lockey, Miss N.
Wharry, Miss O.
SHARPSBURGH.
Helsby, Miss

was extremely distressing and suffocating. The feeding set up a bad attack of coughing, which lasted through that night and all through Sunday. After that she was too weak to resist. On the Sunday she felt very cold all over. The doctor never attempted to take her temperature, although he was quite aware of the condition of her lungs. She served her full sentence, and was released on Saturday, June 29.

Miss Frances Williams.

Miss Frances Williams fasted for three and a half days. She declared she would fight against forcible feeding till she died of heart failure, so she was left alone, and on the Saturday night was told that she was discharged. She was kept as a guest in E Ward till Monday, being judged too weak to travel home.

Miss Alice Farmer.

On her release her doctor found her very ill and suffering from pleurisy, and ordered her to bed immediately.

Miss Hudson.

Miss Hudson, whose statement has already appeared in the Press, lost 2st in weight while in prison. During the last hunger strike she lost 8lb in three days. She looks very ill, and has lost her voice.

Miss Betty Givens's Experiences.

Miss Betty Givens was released from Birmingham because her throat was so swollen that the doctor found it impossible

whole of the time (both hunger strikes), suffered greatly both from the pain in the nostrils and throat and in the stomach, though she was quite passive. Miss Farmer, another passive victim (splendidly brave), also suffered a very great deal. The underground cells are dreadfully cold and damp, so cold that I have scarcely ever been really warm all these months. I have worn winter things and furs and shawl up to Saturday, and till the last ten days have had broken chilblains on my hands. Mrs. Bowen and I could not sleep from cold and aching limbs and back. Water spilt on the stone floor did not dry for hours, though wiped up. Mildew is on the walls of my cell. To sleep on a plank bed four inches from such a floor is to court disease. For the last sixteen days we were given proper beds in response to our complaints."

Mrs. Gatty.

Mrs. Gatty was sent home with a nurse from the hospital, and carried into bed. She is nearly a skeleton, and quite helpless from weakness. She was fed thirteen times.

Miss Bland.

"They pinched and clutched my nose unmercifully, and at the end of the assault, when I did not rise quickly from the chair, because of my helpless and breathless condition, they snatched the chair from under me, and flung me on the floor. I was

THE CASE OF MISS EMILY W. DAVISON.

We print below an extract from Mr. Ellis Griffith's reply to Mr. Keir Hardie in the House of Commons last week, in which he placed the responsibility for the continued forcible feeding of Miss Davison on the shoulders of Mr. Crisp English, the specialist sent by the Home Office to report on her condition after she had thrown herself down from the gallery. At the London Pavilion last Monday afternoon, Miss Annie Kenney called upon the audience to express its indignation at this condonation of Home Office brutality on the part of Mr. Crisp English by writing letters to him to this effect. Her appeal was fully justified by Mr. Mansell Moullin's examination of Miss Davison, made in conjunction with Dr. Macaulay immediately after her release. From his report, which will be found below, it is clear that Mr. Crisp English's opinion, as quoted by Mr. Ellis Griffith, was unjustified in two respects, since Mr. Mansell Moullin expressly states (1) that Miss Davison's injuries were serious; (2) that they had been aggravated by forcible feeding. If it is true, as the Under-Secretary conveyed in the House, that this brutal treatment was continued in her case because Mr. Crisp English sanctioned it—and Mr. English has had rather more than a week in which to disclaim the responsibility if he so wishes—then it is time that women at least should say very clearly what they think of a medical man of distinction who consents to become the tool of a Government that tortures women in prison. In the absence of any denial on the part of Mr. Crisp English, F.R.C.S., we are forced to the conclusion that he occupies this unworthy position, and that a very large share of the responsibility for Miss Davison's present serious condition rests with him.

In reply to questions by Mr. Keir Hardie in the House of Commons on June 25, Mr. Ellis Griffith made a statement, in the course of which he said: "She [Miss Davison] sustained a few small bruises and abrasions, and as she complained of pain, a specialist, Mr. Crisp English, of St. George's Hospital, was called in and certified that there was no evidence of gross injury nor any reason why forcible feeding should not be continued."

Mr. Mansell Moullin's Report.

I have this day seen and examined Miss Emily Wilding Davison in consultation with Dr. Macaulay. I found her exceedingly emaciated (she is reported to have lost more than two stone in weight quite recently) and suffering acutely from injuries sustained a week ago, the effect of which must have been considerably aggravated by the forcible feeding to which she had been subjected in an interval. There are two scalp wounds, in process of healing, and very extensive bruising. The right arm is black and blue, showing among other marks those due to the pressure of fingers. Both legs are discoloured over nearly their whole surface. There is an especially bad bruise on the right ankle, and a very large and painful one over the lower part of the back. There is grave injury to the structures at the lower part of the neck and the upper part of the back, worse upon the right side than the left. Three vertebrae are exceedingly tender to the touch, and it is to be feared the ligaments connecting them have been, if not torn, at least severely strained. All the movements of the head and shoulders and the back are exceedingly painful; and there is a definite sensation of numbness down one of the main nerves of the right arm. Whether this is due to some injury the nerve itself has sustained, or to the far more serious possibility of injury to the nerve centre in the spinal cord, cannot be said at present. If the latter, it is impossible to say what consequences may not follow. As might be expected in a person suffering from starvation, the pupils of the

eyes were enormously dilated; the skin was dry and harsh; there was a considerable thirst, with flushing of the face and cheeks. The temperature was 100; pulse 78; respiration 22. As regards her mental condition, I found Miss Davison perfectly clear and collected in all her statements, and able to give an accurate account of the most minute details of the treatment to which she had been subjected.

C. MANSELL MOULLIN.
69, Wimpole Street, W., June 29, 1912.

THE CASE OF MISS CONNOR SMITH.

During the House of Commons debate on Suffragist prisoners last Friday, Mr. McKenna, in repudiating Lord Robert Cecil's suggestion that pressure from Nationalist M.P.'s had anything to do with the release of Miss Connor Smith, implied that he could not give the real reason, saying:—

I hope he will take it from me that it is better not to do so now. Perhaps he will consult Miss Connor Smith's brother and sister. I would ask the noble lord to ask her responsible guardians whether they wish, for the sake of their sister, and for the sake of the family, to have the case raised.

The Mystery Dispelled.

The question was again raised in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil on Tuesday, July 2. In reply, Mr. McKenna said that—

when the noble lord raised the question on Friday he had made the statement to which reference had been made in order that there should be no misapprehension as to the facts. He had stated to the House that the lady in question had not been discharged on medical grounds, and, therefore, there could be no suggestion that it was owing to any personal defect on her part that she was discharged. The reason why he had asked the noble lord whether he had consulted her brother and sister was a very simple one. When her brother called upon him (Mr. McKenna) he represented to him that they had been able to conceal from her mother that she was in prison, but that they feared if she remained there longer they would no longer be able to conceal the fact from her. He understood that it was imperative that the fact should be concealed from the mother, and, inasmuch as the brother gave an assurance that he would take the girl away (Lord Robert Cecil: "He cannot take her away")—he thought under the circumstances of the case he was justified in what he had done.

So this is the lame sequel to the mysterious hints dropped by Mr. McKenna in last Friday's debate! It was to spare Miss Connor Smith's mother that she was released unconditionally! This is the first time that a mother's feelings have melted the heart of the present Home Secretary. It will be remembered that when the mother of the Misses Wylie was said to be dying he wrung from them an undertaking not to take militant action again, and refused to release them on any lesser condition. When Mrs. Hudleston offered to be bound over for a reasonable period if the Home Secretary would release her in order to go to her child, who was about to undergo a serious operation, her request was curtly refused. What did Mr. McKenna care, in these two cases, for the feelings of a mother? Unfortunately, the Nationalist M.P.'s were not behind either the Misses Wylie or Mrs. Hudleston!

The following has appeared in the Press:

Sir,—With reference to the liberation of my sister, Miss Aileen Connor Smith, which was the cause of some discussion during the House of Commons debate on the treatment of Suffragist prisoners, allow me to say that there need be no mystery in connection with this matter. I gave the Home Secretary a positive assurance that, so far as my influence over my sister was of avail, she would not, if released, engage in further militancy. I did not inform my sister of this, because I knew that she had refused to give any undertaking with regard to her conduct; but although not her legal guardian, I felt sure she would be guided by my advice.

I am in sympathy with the Woman's Movement, but as my sister had been in prison altogether five months since November, I feared her health would break down if the strain were continued.—I am, yours, &c.,

HAROLD D. SMITH.
"Montree," Athlone, July 1.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—With reference to the insinuation made by Mr. McKenna in the House of Commons debate on Friday last in connection with my release, I should like to state that I was not released on medical grounds, nor had I given any undertaking with regard to my future action. Since my release I have heard that my friends have all along agitated for political treatment for Suffragist prisoners. The Irish Nationalist Members, who kindly interested themselves in my particular case, I believe pressed for my release. This was twice offered me if I gave an undertaking, which I refused. On my brother's return from abroad he interviewed Mr. McKenna, and in the course of conversation he promised he would use his influence to restrain me from further militancy. Evidently this promise and the fact that my brother and sister feared the effect of a further hunger strike and forcible feeding on my health were used as the grounds for my release. I need hardly point out that I have only just learned of my brother's undertaking on my behalf, and that I do not look on it as binding me in any way. I am not responsible to my brother, and am entirely my own mistress, financially and otherwise.—Yours, &c.,

AILEEN CONNOR SMITH.

LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON.

In the *Times* of July 1 Lord Lytton once more goes fully into the details of Lady Constance Lytton's two prison experiences, first under her own name and then as "Jane Warton." "I regret," he says, "that my sister's name should have been introduced into the discussion on the Home Office vote. . . . As, however, my sister is too ill even to hear of the matter at all, I feel compelled to point out the misleading nature of Mr. McKenna's defence."

After re-stating the well-known facts of her impersonation of "Jane Warton" he proceeds to say:—

"Another remark of Mr. McKenna's yesterday proves a statement made by Sir Edward Troup in 1909 to be untrue. One of the charges which I myself made against the prison officials at that time on my sister's behalf was that in the process of forcible feeding great and unnecessary suffering had been caused by the excessive quantity of food which was administered on each occasion. The attempt to force upon the unfortunate prisoner a greater quantity of food than could be assimilated was an act of wanton cruelty. It caused acute sickness, in spite of which the process was persisted in. In his attempt to clear the prison officials of this charge Sir Edward Troup asserted positively and emphatically that no sickness whatever had taken place. Though I knew this to be false at the time, I am glad to have Mr. McKenna's admission now that 'Jane Warton' was released because 'she could not keep the food down.' The only reason, sir, why I return to a subject which is intensely painful and distasteful to me is because I regard with the utmost dismay the prevalence of official lying, of which the events of the last few years have provided us with so many examples. It is bad enough that high-minded and respectable citizens should be driven to set the law at defiance, but when the administrators of the law are driven in their turn to disregard the elements of truth the very foundations of good government appear to be crumbling away."

In a letter to the *Times* of June 27 Lady Betty Balfour says:—

"For the authorities to grant a just and reasonable demand and then leave the prisoners to serve out their sentences would be an act which would commend itself to all those not actuated by petty vindictiveness. To refuse it and be compelled to let out the prisoners one by one when they have been reduced to death's door seems to be a course both tyrannical and weak. Moreover, under these circumstances their

prison sentence is shortened at the grave risk of condemning them to a life-long sentence of ill-health. My sister, Lady Constance Lytton, in her letter to the *Times* of April 30, protesting against the cruelty of forcible feeding, gave her own experience. She was forcibly fed two years ago when disguised as an obscure member of the militant Society. She was released after nine days' hunger strike and five of forcible feeding. 'Yet,' she wrote, 'the strain produced enlargement of the heart and abnormal conditions of that organ from which up to the present it has not yet recovered.' So little, indeed, had her heart recovered that shortly after writing this letter she had an attack which nearly proved fatal, and from which she is now only very slowly and gradually recovering."

MEDICAL OPINION.

The following memorial was sent to the Home Secretary with a covering letter from Sir Victor Horsley:

To the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, M.P.

Sir,—We, as members of the medical profession, strongly protest against the forcible feeding to which certain prisoners are at present being subjected.

We consider that tube feeding in cases where the operation is resisted by the patient is accompanied by immediate risk to life, in addition to the danger of permanent damage to the health both of body and of mind. We urge that this practice be discontinued.—Yours faithfully,

The memorial is signed by over 100 medical men and women, including the following:—

W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
E. Davies Colley, M.D., B.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng.
Cuthbert Locker, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng.
Edward Goodly, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A. Lond.
W. Pemberton Peake, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
W. Henry Day, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Herbert Solomon, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

From the *British Medical Journal* for June 29:—

Sir,—It occurs to us that it is about time the medical profession, in its corporate capacity, made a protest against the forcible feeding of Suffragist and other prisoners. . . . To us the duty of the gaol surgeon seems clear: To allow the patient to go without food, and, in the event of serious symptoms arising, to acquaint the superior authorities of the fact. Assuredly it is no part of a doctor's duty to feed forcibly and against her will anybody (except an unconscious person or, perhaps, a lunatic). It may be argued that the contrary is the case: That a doctor is justified in inflicting any bodily indignity, however repulsive, at the bidding of those in authority. This plea, in our opinion, should be vigorously opposed by members of our profession.—We are, &c.,

ERNEST W. JONES, Aldridge, Staffs.
FRANK G. LAYTON, Walsall.

IRISH SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON

We are glad to be able to state that the Irish Suffragists now receive full political rights in prison. In addition to those which we mentioned last week as already granted to them—food, furniture, clothes, visitors, books, letters, and newspapers—the women in gaol are now allowed to associate freely at exercise and to carry on their professions in prison. Mrs. Skeffington, for instance, can write for the Press and teach by correspondence, and a typewriter has been sent to Mrs. Palmer's cell. The attendance of a woman doctor is also under consideration. What a contrast to the grudging favours wrung at a terrible cost to the women from the English Home Secretary!

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"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."

There are many people who think to find in the great force of love the chief obstacle to the progress of women. Alone and independent, a woman may have freedom, but when she loves—ah, then, they say, her freedom must be willingly sacrificed! Her work must give way to home duties (real or imaginary); her individuality must be merged into that of her husband, for only so will the marriage be "a success."

It never seems to strike these critics that the bargain is unfair; that a woman may have a career other than that of a housekeeper, that the most "successful" marriage is one where love acts as the stimulus to better work on both sides.

What these well-meaning people say, however, matters little; it is when the man, not understanding, himself asks such sacrifices, that there is torture for the woman. There must be a struggle until the man understands, as some understand already, that the true chivalry lies not in the forcing of favours and unwanted protection, but in the recognition of the human right of equality. Such a struggle in two cases, with different results, forms the theme of a brilliant play by an American woman, which we should like to see produced in this country. In "The Flower Shop," by Marion Craig-Wentworth,* the plot is simple, being the clash of wills between a man and a woman, in one case married, in the other in love; but the dialogue is excellent in its fair and true presentment of two points of view. Margaret Kendall and Louise Ramsay were both famous singers, and both by illness lost their voices. Margaret opens a flower shop, which proves a financial success, and which gives her opportunities of reaching other women and helping them to full development; she is a "rebel for other women." Louise marries, and they meet again at a moment when a woman singer is suddenly needed at the Opera House. In the first act William Ramsay urges Margaret also to marry and give up work. Margaret holds that it is better for a woman to be independent even if married; Ramsay avers that "the woman ought to be supported by the man. It is a law of Nature."

"Don't you see, William?" pleads Margaret. "It isn't only because I want women to be free. I want them to grow, to be larger, nobler, more beautiful. I want them to care for other children as well as their own—for the common life, for justice, for big ideas."

Ramsay hates the idea of a married woman being independent of her husband, and this knowledge is in his wife's heart when she accepts the offer of the Opera House manager. Her voice, her glorious gift, has come back; it would be a sin not to use it. Margaret encourages her; this will be a "test case" to help other women. Alas! Ramsay is obdurate, and rather than risk losing his love, Louise gives way.

"I am helpless, I love him. You can't fight the man you love. . . . The clasp of a strong man's arms when he loves you—isn't it better than art?"

Her surrender only makes Margaret the stronger.

"Your lack of strength teaches me my own. Someone must renounce the sweetness. The new truth must force its way to the light—what if a few of us die in the travail? Come, I say to my sisters, let us all go forward—but one and all they cry out and fall to the ground, their hands clutching their hearts. Someone must stand up and be strong."

For Margaret has her own problem. Stephen Hartwell, the man she loves, has come to seek her; but will he love her enough to let her keep her individuality and her work? They have had one talk; and the idea of independence does not appeal to Stephen either.

"I have more than enough for us both," he says. "But do you not see," Margaret says, "your possessions give you your freedom, not mine? I must have my own. Oh, if we could do this thing together, Stephen. Show that freedom and love can go hand in hand—it would be splendid!"

There follows a wonderfully powerful scene in which Ramsay, knowing her inward struggle, taunts her with the loneliness that will come in old age, with the strength of the desire for motherhood, with the mighty forces that have her in their grip; and in a fine speech Margaret admits her yearning to be loved, her desire for children; but adds:—

"You can't make me forget those other women, their helplessness and their need. I am capable of a passion for a free and noble womanhood. . . . I am not alone. There is a ferment stirring the hearts of all women—I am a part of it, I can't help myself."

Will Stephen understand? His view is put so fairly and sounds so well. He would like to protect the woman he loves, to save her from hardship. This is an instinct that lifts and spiritualises a man; it is the inheritance of the ages.

But at the end Stephen sees farther. He realises the selfish kernel of that kindly idea of protection; he says to his friend:—

"I have no right to take it away—her work, her life. It is easy to be romantic and set a woman on a pedestal; it is harder to help her live her own life, but, perhaps, after all, that is the more genuine devotion—real chivalry in the end."

Yes, that is it. Real chivalry in the end! One day all men will see it.

S. B.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Smashing Windows—and After." Letters to Celia by Amayllis. Price 3d.

"National Health Insurance." By J. T. Richards, B.Sc., M.B. (London: William Pull and Co. Price 3d.)

"The White Slave Market." By Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy. (London: Stanley Paul and Co. Price 6s. net.)

"Lyric Leaves." By S. Gertrude Ford. (London: C. W. Daniel, Ltd. Price 2s. 6d. net.)

"The Englishwoman." July. (London: Sidgwick and Jackson. Price 1s. net.)

* Boston: The Gorham Press. 1 dol. net.

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THE COMMON ROUND.

The Anti-Suffragist—the consistent "Anti," that is to say, who, thinking that women should stay in their homes, does not leave hers in order to stand on a platform and say so—had better not read the Annual Report of the Middlesex County Asylums Committee which has just been issued. It states that out of 260 female patients admitted to the County Asylum 192 were housewives or housemaids, and in the majority of such cases the mental disorder commenced between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-four. This does not look as though the home offered to woman that chance of developing her possibilities to the fullest, which is the generally accepted definition of human happiness!

Meanwhile, signs are not wanting that the world is beginning to realise its need of women in other spheres than that of domesticity. The first diplomatic appointment of a woman, according to *Le Droit des Femmes*, has just been made at Uruguay, where the Government has appointed Mlle. Clotilde Luisi, doctor in law at the University of Monte Video to be its plenipotentiary at the Court of Brussels. The new Minister has presented her credentials to King Albert, and will now rank at Court with the other Ministers of foreign powers. According to the *Cri de Paris*, Mlle. Luisi is young and unmarried, and, it adds, her office implies a dignity which not even the boldest Suffragette has yet dreamed of. Perhaps the dreams of Suffragettes are not wholly revealed to the editor of our friendly French contemporary. We congratulate warmly, however, the distinguished woman who confers an honour upon womanhood in accepting a post of such dignity.

A member of the Women's Social and Political Union, and a well-known painter, Madame Arsène Darmesteter, née Helena Hartog, has just been elected Associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris. Her picture in this year's Champ de Mars Salon, "La Tasse de Thé," is hung on the line, and has made a considerable sensation. In last year's Salon, it will be remembered, her picture was a full-length portrait of another member of the W.S.P.U., Mrs. Barbara Aynton-Gould.

That France leads the way almost alone in the matter of encouraging women to be barristers is a distinction shortly to be challenged by Russia. The Duma Committee on judicial reforms, says Reuter, has reported in favour of admitting women to the Bar. The grounds given for its decision are "the desirability of extending the scope of women, the belief that the proposed innovation would serve the interests of the population, and the anticipation of the improving influence of a new element on the legal profession." These are all interesting reasons for opening the legal profession to both sexes equally; but nothing effectual will ever be done in this country to equalise the status of women and men until women are politically equal with men. Short of that political equality, women will continue to receive the treatment at the hands of the Press, the Courts, and the Government, which in the case of their struggle for enfranchisement is fast becoming a scandal among the nations.

Proofs of this unequal treatment of men and women in the eyes of the law are never wanting. "Baiting Suffragettes" was the cheery headline that caught one's eye in the *Daily News* last Monday morning. There followed an account of "lively scenes witnessed at Peckham," on Sunday afternoon, when, at a meeting held by the Women's Social and Political Union,

about seventy young men threw stones, tore the flag from the van from which Mrs. Drummond was speaking, started it moving downhill, and for an hour and a half refused to grant the speaker a hearing. Blows were freely exchanged between members of the audience, and a force of police had to be summoned.

When a woman is so much as found with stones in her possession, when the inference is that she intended to throw one of them, not at a speaker, but through a window, she is arrested, sentenced, and imprisoned. Seventy young men may, however, attack a woman with stones, and it is described as a "lively scene," and not a single arrest is effected!

Another instance of this prevailing view of women's position in the community was to be found in the *Times* of the same date. On the same page of the paper occurred the reports of two cases in the police courts. One, headed "Hard Labour for a Striker," told how a labourer, aged 32, for assaulting a carman whom he struck on the jaw, knocked under the van, and addressed as a blackleg, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The other report, headed "Hard Labour for a Woman," told how a woman student, aged 23, broke a window, without injury to anybody, in the house of the Home Secretary, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. Both actions were committed in defence of a principle; so if we assume for the sake of argument that the motive was the same in both cases, we are left to conclude either that a man does not count so much as a window, or that a woman does not count so much as a man. Neither conclusion does any honour to the law as administered in the police court!

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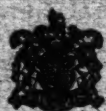
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FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1912

MR. J. R. MACDONALD'S ATTACK.

Mr. J. R. Macdonald, whose controversial style is curiously like that of Mr. John Burns, has issued a manifesto in which he denounces the methods of the militant Suffragists. What he ought to have done is to denounce the Government, who, by their reactionary opposition to Woman Suffrage, have made those methods necessary.

Now, we have for a long time had our doubts of Mr. Macdonald's earnestness with regard to Woman Suffrage, but on the principle of letting sleeping dogs lie, we have hitherto maintained a certain reserve on the subject. Mr. Macdonald having at last come out into the open, we are at last free to say what we think.

Mr. Macdonald states in his manifesto that the Conciliation Bill was defeated owing to the effect of militancy. That is not true, and Mr. Macdonald must surely know that it is not. The Conciliation Bill was defeated, or torpedoed, or scuttled, by the announcement of Manhood Suffrage, which made its limited provisions inapplicable to the needs of the case. It was defeated by the absence of thirteen Labour M.P.'s. It was defeated by the hostility of the Nationalist Party. Above all, it was defeated by the Government, whose chief Whip, the Master of Elibank, definitely urged Liberal M.P.'s to vote against it, on the plea that the passage of a Woman Suffrage measure would cause a Cabinet split.

Mr. Macdonald knows as well as we do that if the Conciliation Bill had survived the second reading it would have been slaughtered in Committee by the methods and for the reasons enumerated above. Mr. Crawshaw Williams, M.P., the Parliamentary Secretary and instrument of Mr. Lloyd George, distinctly says in the *Contemporary Review* for June that the Conciliation Bill would never have passed through Committee, and that no Woman Suffrage proposal which depends upon the support of a union between "democratic" and moderate Suffragist M.P.'s can ever become law. Mr. Macdonald is therefore deceiving himself when he says

that militancy killed the Conciliation Bill. On the contrary, it was the killing of the Conciliation Bill last November that produced militancy.

Tomfoolery is Mr. Macdonald's name for Suffragist militancy. The men who judged Hampden thought his methods were tomfoolery. Those who resist injustice with all their soul and with all their might always are called tomfools by people who are not as wise or as public-spirited as they. By the use of that word "tomfoolery" Mr. Macdonald has hurt himself more than he has hurt the Suffragettes. They only smile.

The great collection of £10,000 taken at the W.S.P.U. meeting in the Albert Hall seems to have stuck in Mr. Macdonald's throat. We wonder why? Does he object to good collections when taken at meetings held by the Labour Party? Mr. Macdonald seems to have a positive hatred of women who possess money, judging by his bitter, scornful reference to their contributions to the Suffrage cause. Yet the Repeal of the Corn Laws, which he approves, was effected largely by men of means who, in the final year of the agitation, raised a fund amounting to £250,000. Very greatly mistaken is Mr. Macdonald if he imagines that the W.S.P.U. is financed mainly by rich women. Most of its subscribers are women far poorer than he is himself—women who have less than his Parliamentary salary of £400 a year, not to speak of any other financial resources he may have.

Mr. Macdonald has criticised the militant women's tactics. Perhaps it may surprise him to learn that they in their turn have criticism to make of his tactics. The militants do not think that as regards Woman Suffrage, or any other question, Mr. Macdonald makes the best use of the power at his disposal. Mr. Macdonald is, of course, no Parnell, but even without possessing the supreme tactical skill and genius for leadership which Parnell possessed, he might, in our opinion, achieve more than he does. The Suffragettes make bold to think that with forty-two votes in the House of Commons, and the command of many Labour votes in the constituencies, they could have secured a measure of Votes for Women and many other reforms that Mr. Macdonald has failed to win. The truth is that Mr. Macdonald is too much under the influence of the Government. His Parliamentary policy is practically indistinguishable from theirs. There are, it is true, three Labour M.P.'s whom the country can recognise as having a point of view distinct from that of the Government, but Mr. Macdonald and the main body of the Labour Party are regarded as an integral part of the Government's forces, just as the Liberal-Labour members used to be.

Mr. Macdonald possesses the power of life and death over the Government, and therefore he is jointly responsible with the Government for the disfranchisement of women. This is the explanation of his attack upon the militant women, for Mr. Macdonald cannot admit that they are in the right without admitting himself to be in the wrong. He has had to choose between upholding the Government and upholding the women. He upholds the Government! Whereas he ought to declare that the Labour Party will destroy the Government unless a Government measure of Woman Suffrage is brought forward, he talks, like any Cabinet Minister, of a Private Member's Amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill. Yet he must know that the Government intend to kill that Amendment just as they killed the Conciliation Bill.

In the manifesto we are discussing, Mr. Macdonald uses some most significant and, we might almost say, ominous words. He speaks of Woman Suffrage disappearing from practical programmes! What do these words mean? Are they to be understood as a threat of action by Mr. Macdonald of a kind more hostile than any he has taken yet?

Another point we would fain see elucidated. The relation between Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Redmond is a very close one. If we understand aright the words of the *Labour Leader's* Parliamentary Correspondent, who is a henchman of his, Mr. Macdonald hopes, in return for assisting Mr. Redmond to get Home Rule, to secure for his Party the reversion of the Irish vote in Great Britain, when, owing to the passage of the Home Rule Bill, the Nationalists need it no longer. Now, as we know, Mr. Redmond's chief political object next to Home Rule itself is the defeat of Votes for Women. It would interest us intensely to know what Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Redmond have to say to one another on this matter, and how this point of difference between them has been, or will be, adjusted.

Finally, we would remind Mr. Macdonald that on this question of Votes for Women no man can serve two masters. Is he going to lead his army out to battle against the Government that robs working women of the Vote, or are women to discover that their enemy is not merely the Government, but a Coalition monster whose three heads are those of Mr. Asquith, of Mr. Redmond, and of Mr. James Ramsay Macdonald?

"A TREMENDOUS TRUST."

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., at the Savoy Theatre, on Thursday, June 27, 1912.

It is fairly easy for a man to do a thing on the spur of the moment, much easier than for a woman to go out with a hammer, thinking about it for nights probably, and break a window, knowing that at the end she is going to jail to be forcibly fed and have other indignities heaped upon her.

There were three things which moved me much more than I think I can say. The callous laughter, and then the fact that one of the former champions of the Women's Movement, who has now got a place on the Treasury Bench and who appears to have sold his soul for office, in a mocking tone of voice told us that if an unhappy woman who had attempted suicide had really meant it she would have chosen a bigger drop; and then, on the top of that, the Prime Minister told us that every woman could go free that night if she liked. It seemed to me such a degradation of the whole movement, such a lack of appreciation of what the movement was about, that I felt one was bound to protest against it. Certain people say I made a very bad personal attack on the Prime Minister. Well, I want to say this, that the Prime Minister is either Prime Minister or he is not. He is either the head of the Government or he is not, and as head of the British Government he must take his responsibility for the infamous treatment that is being meted out to those women, and if my voice could reach the outraged Liberals who feel that I have insulted their Prime Minister, I would like to ask them what difference there is between making Mr. Asquith responsible for his Government, and making the Czar of Russia responsible for his Government. I want the men and the women who denounce outrages in Russia and who put the responsibility on the Russian Czar and his Government for these outrages against humanity, to take the same kind of line about the women. I have been told that it was not a political offence. They were in prison because they had broken windows. Well, there was a certain man who escaped and came to this country; he had shot somebody, and we refused to give him up because his offence was committed in connection with a political agitation. Everyone remembers Orsini, who made bombs to blow up the Emperor Napoleon III. Liberals are the lineal descendants of Palmerston, Gladstone, and Russell, and all the long roll of men who stood out for the right of asylum even to men and women who had committed murder, and the men who sit on the Treasury Bench now, and who, in the name of Liberalism, say that these women are not political offenders, and that they ought not to have first class treatment, are false to their tradition.

The point they always put to us is, "Are the women to be allowed to determine their own sentences?" As a matter of fact large numbers of them do determine their own sentences, and the extraordinary thing is that in the same breath we are told that something like a score or more have been released in one week. Now, the Government, and all Governments in a country like ours, have to determine this. Which course is best to adopt, to feed people forcibly until they are bound to release them, or leave the prisoners themselves to determine how long they will go without food, and when the point comes that they must be turned out, turn them out? From the point of view of democracy and Liberalism there is no reason why there should be the alternative either of forcible feeding or of starving. The alternative is to consider why the women are starving themselves. After all, it is not a very easy thing to go without food, and that is where the callousness of the House comes in. It is not a very easy thing for those women to submit to the degradation of being forcibly fed. I have often said, and I said it once in the House, it is the easiest thing in the world for the people who have never made a sacrifice in their lives to jeer at those people who do make sacrifices. The real thing that the women are standing out for, so far as I understand it, is this: They object altogether to be classed as criminals in the eyes of society, and they want to be recognised as what they are—political offenders in the best sense of the word, and they want to have the treatment that men political offenders of a certain sort have always had. Liberal and Tory Governments when they please discriminate between prisoners, but we do know that the whole tradition of the Liberal Party with regard to the political offences connected with the Home Rule agitation has been that the men, the members of Parliament and others, like Charles Stuart Parnell, should be treated and considered as first class misdemeanants. When the Liberal Party, under the leadership of the late Mr. Gladstone and the present Lord Morley, have laid it down (with the whole of their party behind them) that these men ought to be treated as political offenders, surely we are not going to submit, and surely the Liberal women are not going to submit that their sex shall be treated worse than these political men prisoners were under the Coercion Bills of both Liberal and Tory Governments.

Therefore, you come to this, that if the House of Commons is indifferent about the Suffrage, they are indifferent only because you have not got votes. The reason, whatever else we may think about it, the practical reason why the Liberal Party swooped down on the side of the Irish when they were fighting, was because there were votes attaching to Irishmen in this country and votes in the House of Commons which the Liberal Party wanted. If it were not that, why are they not giving women the same treatment now?

The last straw for me in the House of Commons was the repetition by the Prime Minister of Mr. McKenna's statement that the women could go free if they pleased any time. All

the men who have ever suffered and all the women who have ever suffered for any cause could always have got out of the suffering by giving up the cause. If the three Leaders could be put in the first division it was perfectly obvious that the rank and file had to go there too. There are people there who still think that Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence gave some kind of a pledge that they would not go on with this agitation afterwards. (Indignant cries of "No.") Of course they did not. What they did is on record. The judge, when he passed sentence, said that the prisoners did not express any contrition for what they had done, and did not give any pledge that they would not do it again, and therefore he could not put them in the first division. Now, it appears that what he really meant was that if they would only pledge themselves not to abuse their position as first class prisoners to carry on the agitation from the prison, he would put them in the first division. That might have been so or might not have been so, but it is quite evident that none of us would expect the Government to allow us to run Clement's Inn from Holloway Gaol. But the prisoners who are there now are being asked to give an entirely different pledge, and that is what I hope everybody will make very clear, that they should not do this very wicked thing again. You can go on agitating, but you must not agitate by militancy. You can do anything, but you must not break windows, and you must not molest Cabinet Ministers, and you must not knock at their doors, and worry them in the House.

Let me say to you one word now of Mrs. Pankhurst. I met her a good many years ago, when I was much younger, and I was fighting a very forlorn kind of fight in Walworth in days when it was not as easy to fight three-cornered fights as it is now. Two of the people who came up to help me and who worked just like modern Trojans were Mrs. Pankhurst and her husband. They took me by the hand, a man comparatively unknown, almost unknown in the country, and made me feel I was really in a big movement. It was the enthusiasm in Mrs. Pankhurst's face and the enthusiasm of her husband that tied me to them from that day to this, and I only hope that the children who belong to me, in the days to come, may have the same kind of feeling of reverence for me that Mrs. Pankhurst's children deservedly can have for her and for their father. Very few people have worked harder and more unselfishly than he did while he lived, and she has done all her life, and when I read the newspapers it makes me feel very, very sick at heart indeed that there is no more real recognition of true worth in this country to-day. I heard of Mrs. Lawrence first as a social worker, living out her life, helping and working amongst the poor and some of the most destitute of the land. I heard of Mr. Pethick Lawrence down in Canning Town at Mansfield House Settlement, staying there to try to understand social problems, and giving whatever of money and energy and devotion he could, to try to lift up the mass of men and women out of the poverty, dire and miserable, in which tens of thousands of them lived all around the Settlement. What have we heard and known of them both since? Seeing the degraded condition of the womanhood of this country, recognising that only by giving women the right to stand on their own feet and live out their own lives, their salvation could come, you see them putting the whole of their soul, the whole of everything they have into this tremendous movement. I should despair of my country if I did not feel that in the long run the people of Britain will recognise that these three people stand out as three grand people of our day, an example to our youth and an inspiration to all humanity.

I feel that you have got a tremendous trust, you who are left outside. Your business is to keep the flag flying. I do not want to apologise for militancy in any sort of way. I say this deliberately. I have said it in the House of Commons, and I will say it anywhere. I am convinced that men cannot save you; that you have got to save yourselves, and I am also convinced of this, that the woman's question in this country would have gone peddling on its quiet, peaceful way—thousands of people in favour of votes for women, but nobody wanting to give votes to women. But the whole of your agitation has put this question right into the front rank. No one can absolve you or me, and if our conscience tells us we are right, not all the councils in the world matter. We see all around us women throwing off their old ideas and coming out in the open and struggling for more light and for more life for the great mass of people, and to us who think we have a vision of a better time, who think we can see into the future, at any rate let us be true to this, that come what will to us, we are, if we do our duty, part of that historic roll of people whose names we honour and revere to-day, who in their own day were despised and rejected of men; those people who gave themselves for great causes. Live up to your high calling, let no one lead you one way or the other, but march straight forward, keeping in front of you the ideal that you want, to redeem the womanhood of the world. To the man who loves his country, who believes that this old England of ours has done some grand and noble things, who believes that it has a future, I say that the future can only be free if the women who bear our children are free to live free, independent, happy lives, and it is because your movement, believe me, stands for that, that I am glad to be here, and glad to be living in these days, when we are living strenuously and hardily, and living not for ourselves, but for the great cause of humanity right through the civilised world.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

By the courtesy of Dr. L. Garrett Anderson we are enabled to print the following extracts from a letter sent to the *British Medical Journal*:

The point at issue between the Home Secretary and the Suffrage prisoners concerns their status. They demand recognition as political offenders. Mr. McKenna persists in treating them as common criminals, although he has admitted the principle underlying their demand by giving first division treatment to the Suffrage Leaders. The women have refused their consent to imprisonment under degrading conditions, and have adopted a hunger strike. The reason they do not take their food is political not pathological, and the appropriate treatment is statesmanship not a stomach tube. The dilemma of the Home Secretary affords no reason why medical practitioners should depart from accepted rules of conduct and perform unnecessary operations under dangerous conditions. The Home Secretary has ordered forcible feeding. He has instructed medical men to perform operations on patients who resist on principle. Does the profession accept this position in relation to the Home Secretary? Is it justifiable to perform an operation, however slight, for any reason except the surgical need of a patient?

If the Home Secretary wishes to punish troublesome prisoners, let him find other agents than members of the medical profession. It is misleading to describe as medical treatment an operation, surgically unnecessary, performed by physical violence on a resisting patient. Even if the operation were free from risk, it would, under such circumstances, be indefensible from a medical standpoint and an outrage from a human one; but artificial feeding, under the most favourable circumstances, is not devoid of danger, when continued for any length of time, and under prison conditions the risk is greatly increased.

Abrasions of the mucous membrane occur; the avoidance of septic infection must be difficult or impossible, owing to the struggle and the absence of skilled assistance and hospital equipment; while the passage of food into the lungs, or heart failure, may cause the death of a patient who is held by force and who resists to the utmost of her power. Sequelae include permanent digestive disturbance from chronic dilatation of the stomach and interference with its secretory and motor functions.

Forcible feeding of sane people who resist on principle is altogether different from artificial feeding in hospital or asylum practice, where the patient is either willing to co-operate with the surgeon or usually unconscious.

The position of prison doctors is admittedly difficult. They are Government officials, and they are also members of a profession whose status depends on maintaining moral independence, and on the fact that scientific considerations alone direct its treatment.—Yours faithfully,

L. GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D.

ANOTHER MEDICAL OPINION.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Sir,—During the last few days a large number of women and one man, who had been subjected to the system of forcible feeding as practised in His Majesty's prisons, have been discharged—to save their lives and prevent the scandal of a death in prison directly due to the treatment. So great was the urgency that in several instances the prisoners were discharged at a moment's notice, although their full sentence would have expired in the course of two or three days.

Presumably, these prisoners had all been examined beforehand by the medical officers attached to the prisons, and certified as fit to be tortured in this way, or it would not have been attempted. The result of attempting it is that in a few days' time the prisoner has to be sent out at all cost. Can there be a stronger condemnation of such a practice? In the course of a few days it brings a person who is certified as perfectly able to stand it, absolutely to death's door. I have seen some of those who were discharged, and I can quite understand the eagerness of the authorities to get rid of the responsibility of keeping them further. They showed some wisdom. Yet this is the system which is defended and approved of by the Home Secretary, and is received, when mentioned in the House of Commons, with derisive cheers and ribald laughter.

If the object of forcible feeding as conducted in His Majesty's prisons is to sustain the strength and prolong the life of the prisoner, it is evident that it is a complete failure. If the object is to try and overcome the determination of the prisoner by inflicting the greatest possible suffering under a humanitarian disguise, it is no less a failure. Torturing those who are willing to face imprisonment for a cause in which they conscientiously believe, has never succeeded yet, and never will. It would be far better, if there were no other alternative, that all such prisoners, who are in prison for conscience's sake, should be discharged at once, than that they should be subjected to the system of forcible feeding practised on them, often with a degree of violence that is absolutely brutal, until they are reduced to such a state that the authorities dare not keep them a moment longer, and have to hurry them away anywhere as fast as they can to avoid a worse scandal.

In the name of humanity, this system must be stopped at once. It is perfectly immaterial to say that a Home Secretary has not the power to exercise any discrimination. He has done it time after time, and can do so again. Nor can he, after the events of the last few days, plead ignorance either of the reason why the Suffragette prisoners were driven to adopt the policy of the hunger strike, or of the consequences of the system with which he has chosen to meet it. It rests with him.

O. MARSHALL MOULLEN, F.R.C.S.

PREMIER AND CHANCELLOR RUN THE GAUNTLET.

Astonishing Brutality and Violence of Liberal Stewards.

MR. ASQUITH "SHAKEN."

On Thursday night Mr. Asquith attended a reception at the residence of Lord and Lady Glenconner, at Queen Anne's Gate. We have received the following account from "I. G.," who was also present:—

We were received in the ordinary way, and there must have been about three hundred guests present. I saw Mr. Asquith, who was in evening-dress, standing near the head of the stairs, and went up to him. I said, in quite a low voice, "We must have a Government measure for Votes for Women this Session. You will have no peace until we do. You have insulted and betrayed women, and you must take the consequences."

I caught hold of his coat with both hands and gave him a severe shaking. At this point two very large men came forward and seized me, and as they shook me I retained my grip of Mr. Asquith's coat. By means of the police grip one of the men forced my left arm behind me, and if I had not known ju-jitsu it would certainly have been broken. As it is the arm is black and blue. I managed to hold my ground for some time, and shouted over my shoulder to the Prime Minister, "How dare you come here when women are being forcibly fed in prison?"

With that the largest of the two men literally hurled me down the staircase. A few stairs down was a little landing, and in my fall I collided with a gentleman who was coming upstairs. I caught hold of his waistcoat, and to this fact I attribute my life, for I certainly should have been killed. With great force the two men took me down to the hall, shouting, "Turn her out!" and they were about to put me out with violence on to the pavement, when a waiter came forward and remonstrated, asking that I might be allowed to get my cloak. I said I would go quietly if that was permitted, and the gentleman with whom I collided told the detectives that he would take charge of me. He afterwards kindly placed his motor-car at my disposal, and I went home in it.

In the struggle a diamond brooch was lost. My combs were brought to me, the sleeve of my dress was torn right out, and a half-hunter gold watch was smashed. A number of ladies were most sympathetic at the treatment I had received; they seemed quite to understand my protest, saying, "It must need great courage," &c.

Mr. Asquith did not say anything when I appealed to him. Numbers of guests hurried out on to the landing when they heard the disturbance, and I left the Prime Minister standing in the middle of them, breathless and foolish-looking.

"G. R.," a man who also interrogated Mr. Asquith on the same occasion, sends us the following account:—

I went up to Mr. Asquith while he was receiving people, and asked him repeatedly what he meant to do about a Government Bill for Woman Suffrage this Session. He looked very foolish, and was speechless all the time I addressed him. Then a man came up, and so far lost his head as to mistake the Prime Minister for me, and he took hold of him and began pulling him about! Finally, this man and another got hold of me, but I held firmly to Mr. Asquith's sleeve, until it sounded as though it were beginning to rip. At last I was dragged away, with my arm twisted, and although the man who had just attacked me tried to prevent me from leaving the house, I managed to get my coat and walk out.

"S." writes:—I was going downstairs just as Mr. Asquith came up. I stepped forward and took him by both arms, saying in a clear voice: "Now, Mr. Asquith, we want a Government measure this year; we will not have Manhood Suffrage. We also insist on our women being treated as political prisoners." By this time I was dragged away to the head of the stairs,

where I stood and refused to move till the men released my arms and I was able to walk calmly downstairs.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The Liberals of Woodford were in a "tittery" and chastened frame of mind on Saturday last. The Cymric chef was to set before them his new Insurance dish, garnished, perhaps, with Home Rule and Limehouse sauce. But all was not well. The folk around would talk of other things. The air was thick with rumours.

Resisting the blandishments of honest traders who in offering "Lord Jawge's new Insurance Act, price one penny," seemed accurately to appraise its value, I assumed a "Liberal" smile, forced a passage through a lane of scrutinising stewards, negotiated ticket-barrier one, ticket-barrier two, ticket-barrier three, and ticket-barrier four—noticing, by the way, barrier five, "For Women Only" (No Suffragettes need apply)—and at last found myself within the shrine. Getting into paradise by ascending Dante's purgatorial mountain could scarcely have presented greater difficulties.

The meeting was not a success. For fully twenty-five minutes—interruptions, then torrential rain and crashing thunder, while faithful henchmen roared out choruses and cheered. Many of the audience, to judge from their remarks, sympathised with the protesters, and woe betide any future Liberal candidate for this constituency, if a Government franchise measure giving votes to women on the same terms as men be not passed during the present session! Walthamstow will not have the women left out. The men of Woodford are not fools, and they know that women are equally concerned with themselves in the working of the Insurance Act, as well as in Home Rule and other imminent political measures.

The behaviour of the stewards can only be characterised as scandalous, brutal, and disgusting. Hirelings in support of a Government misusing its power upon principles akin to that of Catherine de Medici, "Contre les rebelles, c'est cruaute que d'estre humain et humanite d'estre cruel," these creatures, apishly copying their masters, showed the cowardice which is so ancient a mark of the bully. And the man on the platform encouraged them. He dared not accuse the protesters of having received payment, but he made the worthless promise that he would answer questions at the proper time provided that there were no interruptions during the speeches. "If these gentlemen," he said, "are not prepared to accept that reasonable proposition, they must accept the consequences; things must take their course." Moreover, neither he nor the chairman even once intervened to save a protester from the abominable violence shown, and although there were repeated appeals to the chair, not one protester was requested to leave before being ejected. Thus the amenities of a public meeting were clearly violated.

A request was made from the platform, before the meeting began, that "whatever occurred" the audience would keep their seats. The stewards had "full instructions," and thus would be aided in "doing their duty." Even before the Chancellor and Sir John Simon had taken their seats there was an uproar, and I believe that a lady, apparently upon mere suspicion, was roughly ejected. Scarcely had the Chancellor uttered a word when a middle-aged, lawyer-like gentleman in the reserved seats arose saying, "Mr. Chairman, I protest; I decline to hear Mr. Lloyd George until he gives votes to all taxpayers." (Cries of "Sit down," "Turn him out.") He was in an orderly manner leaving the marquee, but the stewards rushed at him, hustled and punched him, shouting, "We are not going to let the beggar leave quietly," and, amid a tremendous din, threw him out. Directly Mr. Lloyd

George spoke again, another man courteously inquired, "Are women to be given votes?" He also was hustled out mercilessly by nine or ten stewards, who hit him and dragged him along the ground. A third began, "Mr. Lloyd George said the other day—" when he, too, was treated so brutally that the air was filled with cries of "Shame," "Why hit the man?" "They ought not to knock him about," and "Give the man fair play!" Meanwhile, the stewards were actually sitting upon this man and pommeling him brutally. Their maniacal rage alarmed many, and some of the reporters stood on their tables.

When Mr. Lloyd George made his worthless proposal as to questions, a man called out, indignantly, "Mr. Lloyd George, you made the same promise at the St. Paneras Baths, and broke it." He was violently ejected, kicked, pommelled, and threatened with immersion (as, indeed, were most of the other protesters). The leading stewards appeared to be pitifully terrified, for they shouted to a collarless and unprepossessing individual, "Steward, go and sit in the middle of that group," indicating some perfectly quiet and orderly listeners in the reserved seats. This "steward" admitted in conversation that he was unemployed, with a wife and child to keep, and that definite instructions had been given to dip protesters in the pond.

A grey-haired and grey-bearded man who exclaimed, "Surely you won't tax women without giving them a vote!" was muffled and, half-gagged by his hat being punched over his face, turned out with the usual violence, with foul language and sneers of "How much are you paid for the job?" Indeed, some of the stewards used language only to be described as unprintable.

One of the most abominable cases was that of a man who, merely for reminding the Chancellor that "Women demand votes," was hurled outside the marquee, beaten, kicked, and threatened with a ducking. He was rescued by the ambulance men. The next received a vicious blow which caused his nose to bleed profusely, and his injuries were serious enough to require ambulance treatment. These incidents were accompanied by indescribable uproar, the breaking of chairs and umbrellas, overturning of seats, and general alarm. Women had their hats torn off, and some left the meeting. It is amazing that a man could have the effrontery, as Mr. Lloyd George had, while all this was going on before his eyes, to utter such a sentence as this, "Good will that ripeneth into affection endureth for ever."

So violently did the stewards attack a gentleman recently home from New Zealand that he was flung upon a silent member of the audience next to him, and so badly injured that the ambulance men were called in to carry him to their tent, where he was kept during the remainder of the meeting. A leading Liberal lady went to his assistance, and finally withdrew from the meeting as a protest against the terrible brutality of these "Liberal" stewards. When thrown to the ground he exclaimed to his assailants, "You're not white men!" A well-merited rebuke. Although he was dragged along in front of the platform, no word of expostulation was uttered by the chairman or the Chancellor.

Another man who asked, "How much longer are you going to trick the women?" was struck on the face and ear, and so roughly handled that the ambulance men rushed to his assistance and energetically protected him, calling out, "Don't strike him," and escorted him to the gate. A protester who called out loudly by way of retort to the Chancellor, "There are also those who make false promises," was also dragged out, chairs were broken, and the bottom of one was knocked clean out. A tall young clergyman, who, after asking quite a relevant question, was set upon by the stewards amid howls and cries, and told that he ought to be "ashamed of his cloth," replied, "Christ whipped the money-changers out of the Temple; and I would whip the lot of you." A query, "How about the brutality to women?" led to a questioner being thrown out, and receiving either a kick or a cowardly blow in the back, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered.

The three outstanding features of the meeting were the extreme brutality and cowardice of the stewards, the absolute silence of Mr. Lloyd George in regard to Women's Suffrage, though he has posed as its champion and supporter; and especially the brilliant and splendid protests so valiantly made by the members of the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage and the Men's Political Union, the two men's fighting societies. If other men's societies came out and fought as these, the

women's vote would be won much sooner this session. Rarely have such animas and fear been shown in regard to the champions of women's suffrage. Before the meeting, someone remarked to a steward, "Are you ready to do your duty?" "Yes," he replied, "I've got a hatpin in my pocket." How absolutely these officials had lost their heads may be gathered from the fact that after taking every precaution, and putting up a ridiculously large number of barriers, at each of which tickets were closely inspected, in their bewilderment some of the stewards were seen running to each seat whence a man had been ejected, and taking the number, in the faint hope of protecting the Cabinet Minister from future molestation! They actually ejected a man who bought a number of tickets in Walthamstow itself. Some of the stewards refrained with difficulty from throwing out members of the audience who momentarily rose in their seats to observe what was happening. They even ejected an unfortunate man from Birmingham who merely remarked, "Oh! there's too much brutality about." The Chancellor's smug and flippant smiles failed to hide the fact that he was ill at ease and unstrung.

Taking Care of the Chancellor.

We are able to supplement the above with extracts from the account of a gentleman who was present on behalf of the Press, and was so moved by the scene that he sends us his impressions, in the course of which he says:—

Extraordinary precautions were taken. The meeting was originally announced as "for men only," but—it is understood at the request of Sir John Simon, the Solicitor-General, who represents the locality in Parliament—a small proportion of women members of the divisional Liberal Associations, who had signed an undertaking not to interrupt, were admitted. Exceptional vigilance was exercised to prevent any "undesirable" person gaining admittance, and women and men had to pass in by separate ways. Entrants had to run the gauntlet of committees of Association officials whose business it was to identify each of the ticket-holders—a proceeding which took two hours or more.

When one gentleman was seized by the vigilant stewards and hustled out of the meeting, a prominent local Liberal, in his enthusiasm, claimed the man's umbrella, sadly mangled, and threw it over to the Press table, with the intimation that it was his trophy. When Mr. Lloyd George stated that it was impossible to turn Mr. Asquith out of office, and somebody interjected, "They never will," the vigilant stewards took no notice of this interruption. They soon found work, however. The speaker was referring to the persecution of the servants as "the very height of cowardice," when a gentleman in the audience began a question, "Why do you—" which was unfinished on account of the questioner's hurried and unceremonious removal.

Several of the men who were ejected were so severely injured that they had to be attended by the Ambulance Brigade. At times the disorder was so great that members of the audience sought refuge at the Press table, and several chairs were smashed. The reporter of one of the greatest and most Conservative papers in the world was heard to remark that, though he was inclined to be an anti-suffragist, he considered the brutality of the stewards disgraceful. It is understood that three women succeeded in gaining entrance to the private grounds in which the meeting was held, the previous night, with a view to asking Mr. Lloyd George some questions, but they were detected at one a.m. and removed.

A Personal Experience.

"I managed to turn the stewards holding me towards the platform instead of the rear of the tent. Fists and feet were rather freely used, and one of the stewards shouted out, 'Don't hit him while you're holding him,' without much result. Outside, we fell over a tent-rope and rolled on the ground for a while. A little later a police-sergeant who had retrieved my overcoat overtook us and detached all but two of the mob. He said, 'If two of you can't take charge of one man, you aren't fit to call yourselves stewards.' One of the stewards said, aggrievedly, 'It takes five policemen.' He replied, 'That's all right; you two look after him, and I'm coming along to look after you.' We got out to the gate without any further difficulty, but with some show of hostility. Outside the gate was a small and rather friendly crowd, some of whom applauded as the interruptors came through. "No. 3."

An "Anti" Ejected.

From another source we learn that an anti-suffragist who rose to ask a question, before he had time to utter a word, was set upon and knew nothing further until he found himself outside with a broken head.



Underwood.

[Block kindly lent by the "Daily Mirror"]

Ambulance Treatment for an Interruptor.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

Many members of the Women's Social and Political Union are workers, and have no time to take part in the movement except at holiday time. Others who work for the cause all the year round are still ready to give part of their time even during their summer holiday, because for them there can be no complete holiday as long as the Vote remains to be won. This year, the W.S.P.U. Holiday Campaign has been planned in such a way as to offer opportunities both to those who are ready to give all their time and to those who want to give only a day here and there. It is a **VOTES FOR WOMEN** Holiday Campaign, a campaign to extend the sale of the paper and to widen its sphere of influence in all sorts of original and interesting ways.

VOTES FOR WOMEN is a paper that has already made its mark. It plays as important a part in the women's militant Suffrage movement as Cobbett's *Weekly Register* played in the men's militant

agitation a hundred years ago. It needs only to be known in order to reach a circulation that would rapidly effect the conversion of the whole British people to militant methods. The summer holiday, which breaks up the home and scatters whole families so pleasantly, is the moment of all others when the lazy, careless, outside public can be brought into touch with fresh ideas. **VOTES FOR WOMEN** for holiday reading! Let that be the motto of all W.S.P.U. holiday-makers in 1912.

The idea of the Campaign is to ensure that wherever people take their summer holiday they shall be confronted with an invitation—not necessarily a verbal one!—to buy **VOTES FOR WOMEN**. Special flags are being prepared to express this invitation (price 1s. 3d. each, post free), with which the whole countryside can be made gay. They can fly from tents on the sands, from boats on the river, from motor cars and donkey carts, from summer-houses and bungalows. It is not suggested for a moment that the **VOTES FOR WOMEN** Campaign should be a strenuous one. Far from it! It is

intended to add to the pleasure of the summer holiday, not to be the powder in the jam. What, for instance, could be more amusing than a **VOTES FOR WOMEN** picnic, or water party, or walking tour? Our ideas on the subject are boundless. Unfortunately, our space is not; and we must defer until next week the many interesting details and suggestions we have to offer to our readers, who will, we are confident, collaborate with us in making the **VOTES FOR WOMEN** Holiday Campaign a real success.

Meanwhile, we should like to have some idea of the amount of help that is forthcoming on the part of the W.S.P.U. Will members of the Union kindly fill in a postcard with the following particulars:—

- (1) Where are you going for your holiday?
- (2) Length of your stay and inclusive dates.
- (3) Will you do much or little?
- (4) Your name and (a) permanent address; (b) holiday address.

and post it to Mrs. Ayrton-Gould (who has kindly consented to act as Corresponding Secretary), **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clement's Inn, London, W.C.

MR. MCKENNA CHALLENGED BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN.

The Home Secretary must realise thoroughly by this time that the women of this country hold him responsible for the torture in Holloway. As he accompanied the Royal party to Wales in his capacity of Home Secretary he was reminded more than once that his office had other duties which he was not properly fulfilling.

What is described as "an unprecedented" and "most dramatic" scene occurred when the King and Queen were visiting Llandaff, and were approaching the Cathedral by way of a long narrow passage, at the end of which is a lych-gate. There was only one policeman on duty at the lych-gate. Mr. McKenna passed after the rest of the party, and as he approached Miss Helen Craggs sprang over the wall and the procession was held up for a few minutes, while she said: "Mr. McKenna, you are a traitor to all the women in the country." She dashed forward but was arrested and taken back over the route of the procession. Although the police held her arms they left her mouth free, so that she was able to address the crowd all the way. She was taken to the police station and put into a room where, through a window, she looked out upon the crowd which had gathered outside. Several sympathisers came and showed their approval of what she had done, and finally, after much telephoning and talking, she was told that she would be summoned. Up to the present, however, no action has been taken. On her return to Cardiff she thence. On her return to Cardiff she noticed that the whole town was placarded not with bills announcing the visit of the King and Queen, but with headlines announcing a Suffragette's attack on Mr. McKenna!

At B i to!

On the arrival of the Royal train at Bristol, when Mr. Birrell and Mr. Hobhouse were waiting at the station, a Suffragist rose from among a group of ladies and shouted: "Mr. Birrell, we protest against the treatment of the women now in gaol. You are a colleague of Mr. McKenna, and he is responsible for what is happening. We ask you to protest against the treatment of the Suffragist prisoners." She was hauled down and removed rather roughly.

Another incident occurred when the Royal carriage was passing down Pembroke Road. A Suffragist shouted in a loud voice, "We want Votes for Women," and the King looked up. A group of local Suffragettes waited at the junction of Richmond Hill and Queen's Road, and shouted, "Shame on you; women demand the Vote," as Mr. Birrell and Mr. Hobhouse were passing. Another group was stationed on Richmond Terrace, Clifton, and as the carriage of the local M.P.'s were passing they shouted in unison, "Down with an Anti-Suffrage Government!"

In London.

In London Mr. McKenna's windows were broken, and as a result Miss Violet Doudney, of Leicestershire, was sentenced at Westminster to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE SUFFRAGETTE.

In the course of a leading article under the above title, the *Birmingham Evening Dispatch* says:—

It is not possible to excuse the conduct of the young woman, described as "handsomely dressed," who yesterday jumped the boundary wall of the Llandaff Cathedral—a wall said to be about three feet high—and in the presence of the Queen verbally assailed Mr. McKenna on the subject of the imprisoned Suffragettes, appealing at the same time to Her Majesty. On the other hand, it is also impossible to withhold from the young woman a certain modicum of admiration for her nimbleness and audacity. The episode is typical of the whole situation in regard to the woman's movement. Censure and admiration have become in-

extricably mingled. Whether the women are in the right or in the wrong, there can be no question as to the Government being in the wrong concerning the treatment meted out to these political offenders. The *Morning Post* in a leading article [quoted in last week's **VOTES FOR WOMEN**] commenting upon the Lansbury episode in the House of Commons, brought out very skilfully the human and political features of the controversy. We can only say that if this be the Tory view on women's suffrage—and the political faith of the *Morning Post* is above suspicion—it is very near to that sympathetic standpoint which, sooner or later, leads to a complete understanding. It is a pity that no serious effort is made to arrive at this understanding, for we believe the women's suffrage movement has won the support of the majority of Unionists in the country; and a coalition between Unionists and Liberals in the House of Commons on this subject may easily lead to other and more momentous coalitions—all calculated to drive a solid wedge into the Government majority.—*Birmingham Evening Dispatch*.

MR. CHURCHILL REFUSES DEPUTATION.

Miss S. R. Day, hon. secretary of the Munster Women's Franchise League, wrote to Mr. Winston Churchill asking him to receive a deputation representing the women suffragists of Munster during his visit to Cork Harbour. In the course of the letter it was stated:

As a constitutional society we are convinced that no more legitimate means of bringing our point of view forward could be found than in such a deputation as we propose to send to you, and we feel sure that you, as a prominent member of the Liberal Cabinet, will recognise the justice of our request, as well as its expediency.

Mr. Churchill's secretary has replied that he is unable to receive the proposed deputation.

THE OLD, OLD SLANDER.

Some slanders take a lot of killing. The hatpin slander, for instance. But when the Suffragette is in evening dress that slander won't work, so the enemy has to fall back on another. Two or three years ago Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in the House of Commons, accused one of the Suffragists in prison of biting a wardress, a charge so unfounded that even the police court magistrate, by no means prejudiced in her favour, had to dismiss it. The defence was that in a struggle with the prisoner, who was fighting for her political rights in prison, the wardress might have got scratched by her brooch. The circumstance is recalled to our mind by a passage which appeared in the *Daily News and Leader* of July 2, stating that one of the women who spoke to the Prime Minister at Lord and Lady Glenconner's "inflicted a severe bite on the hand of the quest who dragged her away." It is significant that in the account we print elsewhere of what really occurred on that occasion, the lady who was "dragged away"—a picturesque manner, by the way, of saying that she was thrown downstairs with violence—mentions that her diamond brooch was torn off in the struggle. We draw the inference. The question is, Will the gentleman with the injured hand draw it likewise, or will he persist in the statement that his hand was bitten?

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

In a leading note on June 27 the *Pall Mall Gazette* said: "If there is a fair chance of success in the division lobby, does he [Mr. Ramsay MacDonald] or does he not, mean to stand by his pledge to vote for it, and thus aid and abet the destruction of the Government? It is he who is on his trial, not the 'militants'—who are, at least, consistent."

Mr. Lansbury's passionate protest in the House of Commons will be endorsed by thousands of persons in every part of the country, and if ever anger was justified it was on this occasion.—*The Labour Leader*.

IT MUST HAVE BEEN AWFUL.



By courtesy of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Mrs. ASQUITH (discussing the Lansbury incident): "I never 'eard sich langwidge in all my life. I never was called sich names—not in all my born days, I wasn't. Even Mr. Redmond, 'e doesn't call me sich names."

Perhaps never in the whole course of the suffrage movement has applause been meted out so unrestrainedly as on Thursday last week at the Savoy Theatre meeting, when Mr. Lansbury appeared on the platform. His fine speech will be found on p. 653. Miss Annie Kenney proposed and Miss Evelyn Sharp seconded the following resolution which was carried unanimously.

That this meeting expresses its profound sense of the great service rendered to the women's cause by Mr. George Lansbury's courageous action in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, and its

deep admiration for his championship of the women now being tortured in prison for their political principles and calls upon the Government to save its prestige and the honour of the British Empire by giving all Suffragist prisoners full political rights in prison and by passing into law this session a measure giving women votes on equal terms with men.

On Monday Mr. Lansbury spoke again at the Pavilion Theatre, and asked that his grateful thanks for hundreds of kind letters and telegrams should be expressed through this paper. Mrs. Haverfield gave, in a thoughtful speech, some account of the sweating of women workers.

AN OUTBREAK OF MILITANCY.

It seems that the indignation of the women over the treatment of their comrades in prison is finding vent in forcible action. According to the Press, on Thursday last two panes of glass were broken by stones at Clapham Common Post Office, and Miss Elsie Duval was charged before the magistrate with the damage, but remanded "in order that the state of her mind might be inquired into." The same evening damage was done to the window of the Regent Street Post Office. Miss Alice M. Walters was arrested and committed for trial, bail being allowed. At the same time in Manchester, windows were broken at the Royal Exchange Post Office and in the Reform Club by an unknown hand. At Ludlow, the Post Office window was broken by a hammer wrapped in brown paper, and Miss Elsie R. Helsby, of Shrewsbury, is now in prison. Windows were also smashed in the Post Offices at Wells (Somerset), at Letchworth, at Derby, and at Hitchin, where a woman was arrested but shortly afterwards released. At Streatham, also, Post Office windows were broken, and at Ilkeston three large windows at the Labour Exchange were smashed with hammers. At Southend, Miss Bertha Brewster was charged with smashing windows at the local Post Office, and was granted bail. Windows were also broken at Bournemouth and Christchurch.

The protests were not confined to England. Windows were broken in Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Dundee. At the latter place, Miss Fraser Smith was arrested on suspicion. Her case was heard on Saturday morning, and, in the absence of any adequate proof, she was acquitted. In nearly all these cases the hammers and stones used bore messages explaining that this was done as a protest against forcible feeding.

The following are some typical messages which were posted on the broken windows: "A woman's protest against the Government that tortures women"; "A protest against forcible feeding. Release our women"; "Better broken windows than broken promises. Votes for women"; "A warning to the Government. More to follow until they get votes for women."

"PREMIER'S PERIL."

"Suffragists Cause Postponement of Liberal Reception."

Thus does the *Daily Herald* refer to the recent "outrages" of the militant Suffragists, on whose account the Political Committee of the National Liberal Club have passed the following resolution:—

That the action of the militant Suffragists in developing a policy of repeated outrageous personal assaults upon his Majesty's Ministers at private social gatherings has made it inadvisable for the political committee of the National Liberal Club to expose the Prime Minister and his colleagues to such risks, and they therefore regretfully decide to postpone the reception arranged for Friday next, the 5th inst.

It is stated that about 3,000 invitations had been accepted.

A PROTEST FROM S. AFRICA.

A petition praying for political treatment of the leaders was sent recently to the Home Secretary signed by over 160 names representative of the political, educational, artistic, literary, social, and legal sections of the community. Among the names are those of Sir J. Ross Innes, Supreme Court Judge; Mrs. Annie Botha, wife of the Prime Minister; Mr. de Havilland, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mrs. Ada Fischer and Mrs. Burton, wives of Cabinet Ministers; nine professors from the South African College, and six barristers. In a covering letter to the Hon. Sec., W.S.P.U., enclosing a copy, Olive Schreiner says:—

We have never before in South Africa had such a powerful collection of names for any petition. I am so glad it was not necessary, but I thought you would be glad to see what we have done. I have myself been astonished at the amount of sympathy their treatment has called forth here, even among those who have never been interested in the franchise.—Accept my heartfelt greetings to you all.

THE OPEN-AIR CAMPAIGN.

STREET CORNER MEETINGS.

Organiser: Miss Pridden, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

CHALKING BRIGADE.

Organiser: Miss Dorothy Startup, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

This special campaign is nearly over. The main features of the past week have been the Holloway Demonstrations. Night after night the band has struck up the March of the Women outside the prison gates; night after night eager crowds have gathered around the W.S.P.U. banner to hear the arguments that have carried so many women behind those barred gates or the reasons that have led them to adopt the hunger strike. Enthusiastic, too, they were, ready to learn and appreciate, reader even to understand than to criticise, and one could but feel that excellent propaganda work was being done. And night after night, as the band of sympathisers marched round the prison their resounding cheers echoed through the massive walls and pierced behind the bars to the sufferers within, bearing the message of cheer and comradeship that could find no other means of expression.

Many successful meetings have been held during the week in all parts of the city. News of large and appreciative gatherings reach us from Walworth and Bermondsey, Westminster, and many other districts. Dinner-hour meetings are always well attended, and literature has generally sold well. Greycoat Place, Westminster, and Selincourt's Mantle Factory, Pimlico, have been favourite pitches, and here the crowds of working men and women, many of them hard-working and poorly paid, have shown a keen interest in the subjects treated and a ready understanding of the reasons for the Suffrage fight. The Marble Arch has also witnessed some splendid gatherings. From the *Standard* we learn that Mrs. Penn-Gaskell and Miss Jacobs addressed a crowd of about 3,000 persons for over two hours. Miss Wylie has also held most successful meetings here, and on each occasion the results have been satisfactory, the resolution being carried with but few dissentients.

Altogether the results of our labours during the past month have been very encouraging, and our only regret has been that members have not flocked to our aid in such numbers that double the amount of work might be done.

"Why don't you go everywhere and explain to the people like this?" cried one East Ender at the close of a meeting.

"Because so many of our members are content with seeing others do the work," was the unuttered reply. Members of the Union, come forth, everyone! Show yourselves worthy of your membership of this great Union by doing your very utmost during these last few days to help us in the fight!

A GREAT MEETING ON PECKHAM RYE.

A belated speaker had mistaken the meeting place last Sunday. June 30, came dashing up in a taxi, and saw from far off a vast gathering of 15,000 people on the sloping green sward of Peckham Rye.

The speakers addressed the crowd, not from the customary lorries, but from the driving boards of large hooded carts. The crowds were as lively and entertaining as only London crowds can be.

Miss Georgina Brackenbury spoke with her usual tact and charm to a big, peaceful mass of people, but Mrs. Drummond and Mr. Victor Duval, who spoke one from each end of the same hooded vehicle, were surrounded by even bigger crowds, and were having an exceedingly lively contest for a hearing with a group of irresponsible youths who might have been thought to be fearing that votes for women would overload the ship of their enfranchisement, had they not only too clearly shown that they cared neither for their own votes nor for anyone else's, and had simply come out to have some fun. Mrs. Drummond was quite able to deal with them, and managed to make herself heard above all their voices, and to carry her resolution in due time.

At the platform of the belated speaker, there were a number of very enthusiastic friends and some very talkative opponents. By common consent speeches were brief and questioning was prolonged.

The resolution was carried, and all joined in three cheers for votes for women in the Reform Bill on the same terms as men.

So the splendid meeting broke up. There had been a little larking and a little noise, but, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, all was perfectly good humoured, and the majority were keenly in favour of political equality as between men and women.

E. S. P.

Streatham, Sunday, July 21.

The Streatham W.S.P.U. are holding a Demonstration on Sunday, July 21, on Streatham Common at 5 p.m.

TO HYDE PARK!

Two hundred and ten caps of Liberty take a long time to make, and 244 banners take a long time to prepare, but the Hyde Park demonstration on Sunday, July 14, must be a tremendous success, and so, somehow or other, though time is short, the work will be done.

In the centre of the half square mile which is being cleared for the huge meeting, six massed bands (150 bandmen) will play famous songs of freedom from 3 to 3.30 p.m., and Dr. Ethel Smyth will conduct the "March of the Women," which will be played by the bands and sung by the audience.

At the old Reform meetings, prior to 1832, women in white held the banners, which were mounted on long staves and grouped around the platforms. On July 14 women in white will support twelve banners at every platform. At the W.S.P.U. platforms the banners will be purple, white, and green, of course, and the other societies will display their own chosen colours. Every banner will be mounted on a 14ft. pole and surmounted, as in the old days, with a scarlet cap of Liberty. The platforms themselves will be decorated with laurel.

Members of the suffrage societies are asked as far as possible to wear white and the badges and colours of their Union.

There will be upwards of one hundred speakers at the demonstration, a full list of which will be given next week.

All the Societies co-operating in the demonstration are doing their utmost to make it widely known, and the London Local Women's Social and Political Unions are determined to excel themselves in this great joint effort. One of our workers alone distributed 1,400 handbills single-handed last week.

The Walthamstow W.S.P.U. are arranging to run special brakes to carry sympathisers to Hyde Park. Many of the omnibus and tram companies have agreed to grant reduced fares to groups of fifteen to twenty passengers who will get on at certain specified points to be named in advance. Local Unions and other Societies should apply at once to Miss Gladys Shedden, 3, Cecil Court, the Boltons, South Kensington.

The underground railway companies are kindly displaying free advertisements for us, and we shall have advertisements on the sides of fifty omnibuses, on the fronts of fifty omnibuses, and on the staircases of fifty omnibuses. Mrs. Drummond is preparing a surprise advertisement for next week.

Open-air meetings, poster and umbrella parades, and chalking parties are being held in all the districts to advertise the demonstration, and every volunteer for this work will be eagerly welcomed. We want to have women with posters and bills to give away, standing at all the underground railway stations from 8.30 to 10.30 and from 5 to 7 every day next week. Volunteers for these posts should apply either to the Secretary of the Local W.S.P.U. in their own district or to Mrs. Drummond, at 5, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. We want volunteers to be among the 244 women in white who are to hold the banners on July 14, and we also want twenty platform captains. Volunteers should send in their names to Mrs. Drummond.

Most urgently we want volunteers who can paint or sew to help in the preparation of the banners and the caps of Liberty. These should apply to me at 8, Cambridge Studios, 42, Linden Gardens, Nottingham Gate, or come to Mrs. Ferguson's studio at the back of 2, Phillimore Terrace, Allen Street, Kensington High Street.

Let us show the Government that the W.S.P.U. is as vigorous as ever, and endeavour to shame them out of the proposal to give more votes to men only, when votes for women is the most popular question of the day.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

ANOTHER PLATFORM.

Suffragists will be glad to hear that another morning paper has realised the vital interest of the woman movement, and will not only devote a regular space to news, but will support the cause itself. This is the new Labour paper, the *Daily Herald*, which, in announcing this feature, says:—"In this page the *Daily Herald* will daily champion the women's cause; it will daily place your case before the public; it is here ready to help at all times; it will always be at your service. I appeal to all members of the Suffrage societies to make it known, for, with one exception, it is the only London daily that champions its cause." We welcome the help of the *Herald*, and congratulate the proprietors on their immunity from the defective vision which characterises the Press as a whole.

"I have everything I want;
For the vote I need not try.
And she stood for anti-suffrage,
With the accent on the I."
—Barnard College "Bulletin."

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THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Magnificent Result of Suffragette Campaign.

ILKESTON.

RESULT.
Col. J. E. P. Seely (Lib.) 9,039
Mr. J. Marshall Freeman (C.) 7,833

Lib. Maj. 1,214
Result in Dec., 1910—Col. Seely (Lib.) 8,990; Mr. Freeman (C.) 8,946; Lib. Maj. 4,064.

It is instructive to note the grudging admission of defeat at Ilkeston by the Liberal Press. "Colonel Seely Returned by Reduced Majority" announces the *Daily News*. "A very considerable drop in his majority," admits the *Westminster Gazette* sadly. But neither is honest or brave enough to tell the "reason why!" The *Times*, however, sheds a little light. "The two woman suffragist bodies," it says, "the National Union and the Social and Political Union, are the most conspicuous in this area of contention. Colonel Seely is an uncompromising opponent of votes for women. . . . They always have audiences, especially the militant section. . . . The women speak with a gusto and vivacity of manner that delight the crowd, and there is the further attraction of their sentiments so curiously at variance with their sex, their good looks, and their nice clothes, and so on and so on."

We know and they know, and we know that they know we know! For at by-election after by-election we have watched the effect of the women's message on the electors, and we know that each set-back of the Liberal Party means a triumph for the women's cause. Our correspondent reports:—

Crowded and successful meetings were held up to the last. Miners' wives sent requests for midday meetings, and at Long Eaton an engine driver was arranging to hold a meeting for 700 railway employees to urge them to vote against the Government on the woman's question. He told us that Mr. Lansbury's example had fired him to take this course. The Ilkeston people took the Labour Exchange window smash in quite the right spirit. The violent Liberals were very resentful of our influence, though, and showed their teeth at Colonel Seely's meeting in the Town Hall on Saturday. When Miss Dugdale rose to ask a question, she was pounced upon by stewards, lifted bodily from her chair, and flung violently to the floor, while a murderous attack was made on her by an infuriated Liberal, who tried to strangle her with her scarf. Colonel Seely did not interfere until he was urged by a woman, who seized his coat, crying out: "Are you going to stand by and let that woman be murdered?" Then he ordered

his questioner to be brought up on to the platform, remarking that "they must really leave the ladies to him, as he knew how to deal with them." Miss Wallis and Mrs. Taylor also made appropriate interjections. When question time came, Miss Dugdale asked why Colonel Seely took women's money to pay his salary if he did not think them good enough to vote for him. He said that Mrs. Seely did not want a vote, and that he agreed with her! Five "Anti" women came to us afterwards, said they had been converted by the scene they had witnessed, put on our badges, and declared their intention of joining the W.S.P.U.

Miss Graham, at Heanor, was also subjected to brutal treatment.

Grateful thanks to Mrs. Carter for hospitality and splendid help at meetings; and to Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Shaw, who lent us a gallant little pony whenever we needed it.

A correspondent, who vouches for its truth, sends us the following:—

Liberal organiser in Colonel Seely's Central Committee Rooms to Lib. election staff (log.): "For God's sake, leave those women (the W.S.P.U. speakers) alone. Let them do as they like. I have just come from Holmfirth, and I know. Don't interrupt them or they'll beat you every time."

CREWE AND HANLEY.

Vacancies have occurred in the constituencies of Crewe and Hanley represented by the late Mr. Enoch Edwards and Mr. Walter McLaren. Miss Flatman is already at Crewe, and in both places arrangements for a great W.S.P.U. campaign are being made. Both are in urgent need of workers, and provincial workers are especially urged to come forward and give what help they can. Miss Rachael Barrett, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., will be glad of the names of those willing to help, and she hopes that numbers of volunteers will come forward.

The Government and the Suffragists.

The Government are plainly cutting a very ridiculous figure in their dealings with the militant suffragists. Apparently, it is impossible for Ministers to maintain an inflexible attitude in relation to the women whose outrageous exploits have brought them into conflict with the law.

The futility of the Government in face of the breakdown of the penal system thus brought about is really the most lamentable feature of the whole wretched business.—*Birmingham Post*.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

Organisers and local Secretaries are asked to note that Reports intended for publication in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* should be written on one side of the paper only, and should reach the Editorial Office by first post Monday morning.

BALHAM AND TOTTING.

A good meeting was held Friday last. Speaker, Mrs. Tyson. A cake and candy sale will be held Saturday, July 13. All members cordially invited. Please bring 1 s. 6d. Best thanks to the two ladies who helped with paper selling. Contributions towards sale will be gratefully accepted. Kindly notify Sec. when sending.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cockedge, 12, Foxbourne Road, Balham.)

BARNET.

Very big and successful meeting held in N. Finchley. Speaker, Miss Coombs. All papers sold. Offers of help at Demonstration, Finsbury Park, July 21, wanted.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Maud Mace, Selborne, Hadley.)

BOWEN PARK AND DISTRICT.

Members please let Organiser have dates when you can help to distribute bills, poster-parade, and cycle-parade for Finsbury Park Demonstration on July 21. Help is wanted on July 14, 15, and 20. See programme for meetings.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss H. Gargel, 4, Stenard Road, Palmer's Green.)

CHICHESTER.

Very good meeting was held Sloane Square Friday, June 28. Mrs. Naylor spoke. Mrs. Temple Bird (chair). A large crowd assembled, and many papers were sold. Paper sellers still urgently needed, also help to give out Hyde Park Demonstration leaflets. Helpers also wanted for poster parade. Please call at Shop.—(Hon. Sec., pro tem., Mrs. K. Temple Bird, Office—XS, King's Road, S.W.)

CLAPHAM.

A magnificent meeting was held Saturday, when Mrs. Oliver Watt spoke. A record number of papers was sold. Sunday's meeting, addressed by Miss Gilliat, was also largely attended. More paper sellers are required for demonstration. Please send in names at once. Those willing to chalk are asked to call at the office.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Strong, Office—84, Elspeth Road, S.W.)

CROYDON.

The next country walk will take place on Saturday, July 13, from East Croydon Station, 7 p.m. Mrs. Reeder provides supper, 8.30 p.m. Mrs. Lane-down and Miss Gay are warmly thanked for entertainment of members last time. See programme for meetings. Midsummer Fete profits now amount to almost £40. Gratefully acknowledged.—H.H. the Sec. of Sarawak (note was prevented by illness from performing opening ceremony). 25; Miss Hall, 5s.; Mr. Watson, 10s.; G. A. H. S. Watson, Esq., 10s.; Miss Hall, 5s.; R. Inglis, Esq., 10s.; H. S. Watson, Esq., 1s.; Miss Walter and Miss Cockedge, 10s.; A. Friend, 10s.; Miss Linton, 1s.; Anon., 1s. 6d.; Miss I. Green, 11s. 7d. (ex. retid.); Miss Denham, 1s. 6d.; Anon., 2s. 6d.

HALING.

The usual Sunday meeting on the Common drew a huge crowd. Mr. Fytroye chaired, and Mrs. Bouvier was the speaker. Papers were sold out. The garden party has been postponed to Saturday, July 13; particulars later.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. M. Minlay, 35, Warwick Road.)

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

The jumble sale will be held July 13. A cart will be sent round to collect packages on Thursday, July 11. Contributors who wish goods collected should notify Secretary. Members please support open-air meetings on Wednesdays and Fridays.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Roberts, Miss L. Outten, Shop—905, Fulham Road, S.W.)

HAMMERSMITH.

During the coming week open-air meetings will be held nightly to advertise Hyde Park demonstration July 14. Miss McKay will captain chalking brigade, and Miss Barking will hand-bill corps; please support them loyally.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss E. F. Harbottle, 85, The Grove, W.)

HAMPSTEAD.

All members urged attend special meeting Friday, next (see programme). Volunteers wanted bill distributing, also for poster parade for Hyde Park demonstration. Paper-sellers needed replace those now on holiday. Mr. J. T. Fletcher received local deputations last Friday. Mrs. Levy's meeting extremely successful. New members welcomed: Mrs. Pendle, Mrs. Betts.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Alfred Weaver, Miss D. Solomon, Shop—178, Finchley Road.)

HENDON AND GOLDSER'S GREEN.
Will members make a special effort to bring in new friends. Any further offers of help, both social and financial, will be much appreciated.—(Organiser—Miss Mary Beldon, Office—26, The Parade, Goldser's Green.)

HORNSBY.

Members please advertise Finsbury Park demonstration July 21. Bills, paper-selling, poster and cycle parade, Friday and Saturday, open-air meetings, 122 papers sold.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Bonwick, B.A., 28, Weston Park, Crouch End, N.)

ILFORD.

Please attend meeting re hospital carnival which is being held at 68, Cranbrook Road Thursday, July 4, at 8 p.m. Help needed to advertise Hyde Park demonstration. Work party at Miss Kepple, 371, Thorold Road, every evening at 8 p.m. until carnival.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.)

ISLINGTON.

Members are reminded that several subscriptions are overdue. Please send without delay. Help is needed in bill distributing. Please call at office.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Cammerley, Office—347, Goswell Road, E.C.)

KENSINGTON.

Much work remains to be done before Hyde Park demonstration, July 14. Please call at the shop and say what you will do. Mrs. Ferguson has kindly lent her studio to work in, artists and needlewomen are much needed. Poster parades will start from shop Wednesday and Friday at 11 a.m. Who will volunteer for this and bill distributing? Mrs. Drummond was speaker at one of four successful open-air meetings held in North Kensington last week. A large audience met in Mrs. Potts' drawing-room to hear excellent speeches from the Rev. Dr. Cobb and Mrs. Mansel. Four new members joined. Two subscribers to paper, and one paper-seller secured. The drawing-room meeting for shop assistants and others given by Mrs. Maraden was also a great success. The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield was the speaker. Thanks to Mr. O'Regan and his friend for carrying hunger-strikers' banner in the procession on Saturday. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Emma Walker, 21 to General Fund; Mrs. Weigale, 21 Demonstration Fund. Mrs. Emma Walker, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Granger are welcomed as new members. Mrs. Grant and Miss Gordon as new paper-sellers.—(Hon. Sec. (pro tem.), Miss Postlethwaite, Shop—145, Church Street, Tel., Western 2116.)

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT.

Please note meeting arranged for to-night (see programme). Members are invited to bring as many friends as possible. Refreshments at moderate charge. Owing to a serious illness Mrs. Latham cannot sell papers for the present; will some member take her place? Those willing to help at Dutch Market please send names. Assistance of all kinds wanted for wide-shows, refreshments, entertainments, &c. All must help in some way. Date announced next week. Meetings at Coronation Stone continue with great success. Mr. Malcolm Mitchell spoke on Saturday. All are urged to get tea, coffee, and scones from shop. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Burton, 1s.; Mrs. Vallance, 1s.; Mrs. Bassell, 1s. Paper-

sellers urgently wanted.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Dacre Fox, 13, Union Street, Kingston.)

LEWISHAM.

Miss Lambert's welcome was a great success. Several new members joined. Mr. R. Pott presided, and Mrs. Mansel spoke. Thanks to Mrs. McKensie for lending garden. Miss Gibson's Sunday meeting was very good indeed; all papers being sold out. Thanks to new paper-sellers. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Bouvier, 1s. 6d.; Misses Sholdice, 2s. 6d. Shop rent: Mrs. and Miss Llewellyn, 2s.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss C. M. Campbell, Miss C. D. Townsend, Office—3A, Lospit Lane.)

NORTH ISLINGTON.

Heartiest welcomes to the Hon. Secretary after her three months' imprisonment. Volunteers are urgently wanted for Finsbury Park demonstration, July 21, for paper-selling, poster-parade, bill distributing. Will any members with half an hour to spare please call at the office between 7 and 9 o'clock? Many thanks to Mrs. Osmund for gift of tea.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Bryer, Office—19, St. Thomas' Road, Finsbury Park.)

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Paper-sellers will be urgently wanted. Will all members bear in mind the procession starting from the shop to Hyde Park, July 14.—(Hon. Org.—The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Shop—52, Prad Street, W.)

PINNER AND HATCH END.

A members' meeting was held at Pinnerscot on June 27. The news of Mrs. Terro's release from Holloway was received with great enthusiasm. Miss Wadson was elected Press Secretary, and plans were discussed for increasing local funds. Four members undertook to sell papers, and quickly disposed of all their copies.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Terro, Rockstone House.)

RADLETT.

Protest meeting addressed by the Hon. Sec. at the Wheelwright's Yard on June 27 drew a great crowd. Sympathetic speech from Mr. Kyle (chair). Resolution carried with two dissentients.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. White, Gravel.)

RICHMOND AND Kew.

On Saturday, June 23, Mrs. Tidwell addressed an interested crowd at Heron Court, Mrs. M. Band taking the chair. *VOTES FOR WOMEN* sold extra well. New members joined.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. C. T. Clayton, Glengriff, Kew Road, Richmond.)

STREATHAM.

A most successful garden meeting was held on Saturday. Four new members joined. Collection amounted to £1 5s. 2d. Members are reminded of forthcoming local demonstration. It is hoped that members in Balham, Brixton, West Norwood, Norbury, Tooting, Tulse Hill, and Mitcham will offer their much-needed help. For special members' meeting, see programme. There will be sandwich and bicycle parades in these districts daily. Thousands of handbills must be distributed, and chalking must be done. Anyone with half an hour to give will be helpful. Volunteers to mind the shop, and thus relieve Miss Follett, are also wanted. It is proposed to have one or two bands. Will someone subscribe towards the special fund for this purpose? Paper sellers needed for one or two hours a week. Membership is steadily increasing.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Tyson, Shop—5, Shrubbery Road.)

SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL.

The impromptu sale realised about £8. Sincere thanks to all who helped and contributed. Miss Downing and Miss Williams are heartily welcomed. Volunteers for all kinds of work are still urgently needed. Will all who can spare a few hours, help with jumble sale (see programme) kindly communicate with Hon. Sec. Parcels may be sent any time this week, addressed to her, c/o Miss Green, 42, Anerley Road, Norwood.—(Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Miss A. E. Metcalfe, 2, Hill Rise, Forest Hill.)

WANDSWORTH.

A most successful meeting was held outside Council House on Saturday last. Papers were sold out.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Threder Chapman, Office—57, Gorse Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.)

WEST HAM.

Shop was opened on June 29, when members welcomed. Miss Friedlander, on her release. Members and sympathisers are reminded that success depends largely on their support. They can help by buying at the shop and contributing articles for sale in aid of the funds. Books for library may be sent to the shop any afternoon or evening. Will any member volunteer to mind the shop on Saturday afternoons? Sincere thanks to Mr. Harbott for his splendid work in decorating the shop, and to Miss Bradbury for her very practical help. Friends are asked to note that, until further notice, Tuesday will be shop early closing day.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss D. Moorland Hooper, Shop—32s, Romford Road, Stratford, E.)

WESTMINSTER AND ST. GEORGE'S, MANOVER SQUARE.

A very successful meeting was held at Miss Grimthorpe, 38, Gloucester Street, on June 28. Mrs. Gassy and Mrs. A. J. Webb spoke. At next Friday's meeting (see programme) it is hoped to form a Local Committee to work up district.—(Hon. Org.—Miss H. G. Little, No. 34, 5, Clement's Inn.)

WIMBLEDON.

Excellent use was made of "Alexandra Day" to poster parade for garden meeting and prisoners' welcome. This was a great success. Mrs. Begbie was released just in time to be present; Mrs. Wilkinson and Miss Macfarlane earlier. A great number of strangers attended, and several new members were made. Literature was eagerly purchased. Miss Winifred Mayo and Miss G. Brackenbury are thanked for their share in the proceedings, also Miss Miss Myers for helping with stall, which realised nearly £9. Medals were presented, and each prisoner made a short speech. Money for all unreturned tickets should be sent in at once. The last Lecture Hall meeting, addressed by Lady Isabel Hampden, Margeson, and Mr. Victor Daval, was well attended. An enormous crowd congregated on the Common on Sunday to hear Miss Outridge and Mrs. Lamartine Yates. Papers were sold out. Will members who have paraded and sold during last week continue their good work, and do so regularly? Shop stewards wanted for Wednesday afternoon and Tuesday midday at once.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Shop—9, Victoria Green, Broadway, Tel.—1062 P.O. Wimbledon.)

WIMBLEDON PARK AND S. WIMBLEDON.

The three weekly meetings continue to be most successful. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Dacre Fox, 4s.; Miss Marquetti, 3s.; Mrs. Huggett, 1s.; Mrs. Bather, 2s.; Miss Grant, per Mrs. Bather, 5s.; Miss Stokley, 4s. and 5s.; Mrs. Dickinson, sale of marmalade and subscription, 4s. The Court train, as used in Barrie's "212 Lock," can be hired up to July 22 on payment of 2s. 6d., and postage both ways.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. E. Scarborough, 5, Marguerite Villas, Wimbledon.)

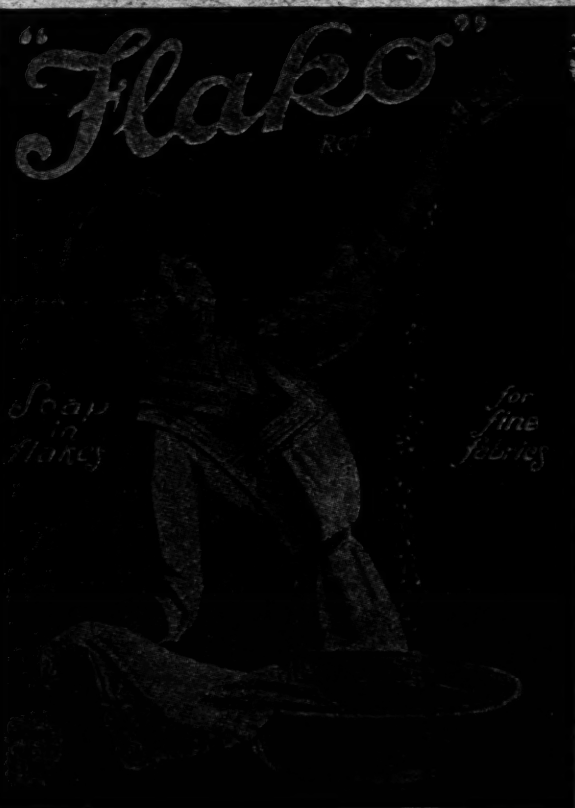
Home Counties.

BEKHILL-ON-SEA.

Many thanks to members who are taking extra copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. Will others help in this way? A subscription of 25s. is needed to pay for showing posters at station for year. Donations will be gratefully received. Mrs. Brissett's splendid speech was thoroughly appreciated on Tuesday. Miss Ouselet very kindly recited. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Kent, 10s.—(Organiser—Miss M. S. Allen, Shop—8, Trinity Street.)

BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND DISTRICT.

Members able to help at poster parades during week of July 20 please communicate with Organiser. Members' meetings (except Friday, July 19) will be



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MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

July	Friday, 5	Barry, King's Square	Miss Hamilton, B.Sc., Miss Annie Williams	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Bath, Combe Down, Hadley Arms	Williams	8 p.m.
"	"	Halifax, Horton Street, opposite Palace Theatre		7.30 p.m.
"	"	Handsworth, Whitehall Road		8 p.m.
"	"	Harrrogate, The Stray	Dr. Helena Jones	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Leeds, 3, Cookridge Street	Miss Foster	8 p.m.
"	"	Ipswich, Alexandra Park	Demonstration, Miss G. Brackenbury, Miss Douglas Smith, Miss E. Wylie, Miss Kathleen Jarvis, and others	8.30 p.m.
"	"	Preston	Miss Patricia Woollock	12 and 3 p.m.
"	"	Newcastle	Pageant and Demonstration, Form up Castle Market 2.30 p.m.; start 3.30 p.m. Town Moor	7 p.m.
"	"	Cardiff, 27, Charles Street	Organiser, At Home	8 p.m.
"	"	Salford, Alum Road	Miss Hicks, M.A.	8 p.m.
"	"	Exhill, Marins		4-6 p.m.
"	"	Clacton-on-Sea, Devonshire Lodge, Edith Road	Work Party, Hostess: Miss Granger	3-6 p.m.
"	"	Folkestone, Grand Hotel	Miss Macaulay, Chair: Lady Lumby, Mrs. Leopold Braun will sing	3 p.m.
"	"	Halifax, Mechanic's Institute	Dr. Helena Jones	8 p.m.
"	"	Hastings, Wellington Square	Miss Hicks, M.A.	8 p.m.
"	"	Leeds, 3, Cookridge Street	Tea	8 p.m.
"	"	Small Heath, Park Gates		7.30 p.m.
"	"	York, Exhibition Square		7.30 p.m.
"	"	Birmingham, 97, John Bright Street	At Home	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Bristol, 63, Westbury Road	Work Party	3.30-6.30 p.m.
"	"	Eastbourne, Eastern Bandstand	Miss Hicks, M.A.	8 p.m.
"	"	Felixstowe, Yacht Pond		3 p.m.
"	"	Preston, 17, Cannon Street	Important Members Meeting	8 p.m.
"	"	Newport, 11, Stow Hill	Sewing Meeting, Tea	8 p.m.
"	"	Alport, St. John's		8.15 p.m.
"	"	Newport, Oak, Wisteria Cottage	At Home, Mrs. Mackworth, Hostess: Mrs. Martin	8 p.m.
"	"	Sparkhill, "The Mermaid"		5.30 p.m.
"	"	Bath, 12, Walcot Street	Members' Rally	8 p.m.
"	"	Saw Close	Miss Annie Williams	8 p.m.
"	"	Halifax, Horton Street (opposite Palace Theatre)		7.30 p.m.
"	"	Harrrogate, Crown Hotel	Miss Evelyn Sharp, the Rev. C. H. H. Cliff, Chair: Dr. Mary Murdoch	8 p.m.
"	"	Hull, Paragon Square	Demonstration	8 p.m.
"	"	Leeds	At Home, Miss Evelyn Sharp	3.15 p.m.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

July	Friday, 5	Battersea, Prince's Road	Miss Kelly	8 p.m.
"	"	Clapham, 34, Elspeth Road	Poster Parade	7.45 p.m.
"	"	Croydon, Katherine Street	Speakers' Class, Miss Rosa Leo	8 p.m.
"	"	Fulham, Munster Road	Miss Leslie Hall, Miss Julian	8 p.m.
"	"	Hampstead, 178, Finchley Road	Miss Edith New	8 p.m.
"	"	Harrow Road, Second Avenue	Members' Meeting, Mrs. Brailsford, Miss Hicks, M.A. Chair: Miss M. Thompson	8.15 p.m.
"	"	Harringay, Buxton Road	Miss Rogers, Chair: Miss E. Wilson	8 p.m.
"	"	Kennington, Junction of Lambrook Grove and Baywater Road	Miss M. Wright	8 p.m.
"	"	Kingston Bridge, South Cafe	Winter	8 p.m.
"	"	13, Union Street	Mrs. Drummond, Chair: Mrs. Dacre Fox	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Norfolk Street, Strand	Hostess: Miss Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
"	"	Sancroft Street & Kennington Road	Miss E. Wylie	8 p.m.
"	"	17, Sloane Gardens, W.	Miss M. Gathers	8 p.m.
"	"	Tooting, Broadway	Hostess: Mrs. Pakenham Laurell, Miss E. Davies, Chair: Mr. W. H. Dobson	8 p.m.
"	"	Chiswick, Duke's Road	Miss Gilliat	8 p.m.
"	"	Clapham, 34, Elspeth Road	Poster Parade	11.30 a.m.
"	"	Clapham Junction, Alwal Road	Miss Jacobs	6.30 p.m.
"	"	Crouch End, Clock Tower	Poster Parade	7.45 p.m.
"	"	Edgware Road, Nuford Place	Miss Elsa Myers	8 p.m.
"	"	Golden's Green, The Promenade	Miss Gargitt, Chair: Mrs. R. Cay	8 p.m.
"	"	Hampstead, 50, Grove End Rd., N.W.	At Home, Mrs. Morgan Dockrell, Mr. Laurence Housman, Chair: Mrs. Saul Solomon, Hostess: Miss Lena Connell	3.45 p.m.
"	"	Ilford, Balfour Road	Chair: Miss Haslam	8 p.m.
"	"	Islington, Seven Sisters Road, Thane Villa	Miss Randall, B.Sc.	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Islington, Fackington Street	Mr. Geoffrey Gush, Chair: Mrs. Dacre Fox	8 p.m.
"	"	Kingston Market, Coronation Stone		12 noon
"	"	Lewisham, 94, Leampole Vale	Members' Rally	3-6 p.m.
"	"	Palmer's Green, Alderman's Hill	Miss M. Wright, Chair: Miss Laura Gargitt	8 p.m.
"	"	Pinner, Fire Station	Mrs. Mary Leigh	8 p.m.
"	"	Richmond, Heron Court	Miss A. Trim, Chair: Mrs. Brans	8 p.m.
"	"	Streatham, 34, Hopton Road	Garden Meeting, Mrs. Brailsford, Miss E. Green, Chair: Miss L. Tyson, Hostess: Mrs. Inchbold	8 p.m.
"	"	Wandsworth, outside Council House	Special Members Meeting	3.30 p.m.
"	"	Wimbledon Broadway	Miss Jacobs, Chair: Mrs. Chapman	6 p.m.
"	"	Wimbledon Broadway	Mrs. Brailsford, Chair: Mrs. Scarborough	8 p.m.
"	"	Oxford, Tram Terminus	At Home, Mrs. Morgan Dockrell, Mr. Laurence Housman, Chair: Mrs. Saul Solomon, Hostess: Miss Lena Connell	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Clapham Common		7 p.m.
"	"	Ealing Common	Miss Elsa Myers, Chair: Mr. Fred. Arney, M.A.	6 p.m.
"	"	Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff	Miss G. Brackenbury, Chair: Miss Pearce	6.30 p.m.
"	"	Hyde Park (near Marble Arch)	Miss Guttridge, Chair: E. Duval, Esq.	11.30 a.m.
"	"	Regent's Park, Broad Walk	Miss B. Wylie, Chair: Mrs. Brans	6 p.m.
"	"	Streatham Common	Miss Townsend, Chair: Mrs. Wyndham Hart	3 p.m.
"	"	Wimbledon Common	Miss Gilliat, Chair: Mrs. Hunt	6 p.m.
"	"	Croydon, 50, High Street	Miss Richards, Miss Gildwell	8 p.m.
"	"	Hammermith, The Grove	Miss G. Brackenbury	5.30 p.m.
"	"	Hyde Park, Reformer's Tree		8 p.m.
"	"	Kennington, Junction of Lambrook Grove and Baywater Road	Miss Brackenbury	8 p.m.
"	"	London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W.	Mrs. Mansell Moulin, Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc. Chair: Mrs. Drummond	8.15 p.m.
"	"	Sydenham	Jumble Sale	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Carndon Town, Cobden Statue	Miss Guttridge, Chair: Mrs. Brans	8 p.m.
"	"	Edgware Road, Nuford Place	The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Chair: Mrs. Beldon, Hostess: Mrs. Hillman	3.30 p.m.
"	"	Finchley, Church End, Drawing-room Meeting	The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Chair: Miss Wyatt	8 p.m.
"	"	Golden's Green, 26b, The Parade	Miss Jacobs, Chair: Mrs. Brans	8 p.m.
"	"	Hammermith, The Grove	Miss Sylvia Parkhurst, Chair: Mrs. Committee Meeting	3 p.m.
"	"	Kennington, High Street		7.30 p.m.
"	"	Kingston, 13, Union Street	Chats on the Suffrage	8 p.m.
"	"	North Kensington, Lancaster Road	Chair: Mrs. Hoggett	8 p.m.
"	"	Free Library	Mr. Mark Wilks	8 p.m.
"	"	Palmer's Green, 6, St. David's Road	Miss Harvey	8 p.m.
"	"	Stamford Hill	Miss Hopkins	8 p.m.
"	"	Wimbledon Park	Monthly At Home, Mr. J. Cameron	4-6 p.m.
"	"	Oxford Tram Terminus	Grants, Chair: Miss B. Wylie, Hostess: Dr. Alice Corbourn	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Ilford, Manor Park, Earl of Essex	Mrs. Dacre Fox, Miss Dalglish	8 p.m.
"	"	Kennington, 30, St. Mary Abbot's Terrace	Mrs. Drummond	8 p.m.
"	"	North Kensington, Blenheim Crescent and Portobello Road	Miss G. Richard	8 p.m.
"	"	Pulney, Montserrat Road	Mrs. Dacre Fox, Chair: Mrs. Temple Bird	12.30 p.m.
"	"	Thornton Heath Clock	Miss Bonwick, B.A.	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Chelsea, Sloane Square	Miss Douglas Smith, Chair: The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield	8.15 p.m.
"	"	Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff	Miss Kelly, Chair: Mrs. Smithwick	3.30 p.m.
"	"	52, Praed Street, W.	Chair: Mrs. Dickins	8 p.m.
"	"	Ravenscourt Park	Miss B. Wylie	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Raynes Park	Dr. Letitia Fairhead, Chair: Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc.	8 p.m.
"	"	Stamford Hill	Speakers' Class, Miss Rosa Leo	7.45 p.m.
"	"	Stainway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.	Miss O'Brien	8 p.m.
"	"	Balham, Celsus Road	Mrs. Brailsford, Chair: Mrs. Brans	8 p.m.
"	"	4, Clement's Inn, W.C.	Mrs. Gargitt, Chair: Mrs. E. Cay	8 p.m.
"	"	Croydon, Katherine Street	Hostess: Miss N. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
"	"	Fulham, Munster Road		8 p.m.
"	"	Hammermith, The Grove	Mrs. Drummond, Chair: Mrs. Henderson	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Harrow Road, Second Avenue		1.30 p.m.
"	"	Kingston, 13, Union Street		
"	"	North Kensington, Lancaster Road		
"	"	Free Library		
"	"	Sydenham, Wynshope, Longton Avenue		

discontinued till autumn. Sea-front Meetings: Wednesday 5.30 p.m.; Saturday 3.30 p.m.; Sunday 11.30 a.m. (Organiser—Miss G. Allen, Office—9, North Street Quadrant.)

CANTERBURY AND SOUTH KENT.
Friends are asked to do their utmost to make forthcoming lectures at Grand Hotel, Folkestone, on "British Free Women of the Past," next Tuesday afternoon a great success. The most valuable way of helping is by selling tickets (1s. only), to be obtained, on sale or return, from the Organiser (address below). The solos which Mrs. Leopold Braun is kindly singing should prove a great attraction. The Dover open-air campaign is now in full swing. Open-air meetings will be held every Wednesday. (Organiser—Miss F. E. Macaulay, Trevarra, 30, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone.)

EASTBOURNE.
Mrs. Brailsford was unable to wait for meeting last Wednesday. Will all make a great effort to collect donations, however small, towards furnishing new shop. Chairs or tables will be appreciated. Everything must be in readiness by first week in September, so that autumn work need not be delayed. Many thanks to those who sell VOTES FOR WOMEN weekly. Will anyone else join them? (Org.—Miss M. S. Allen, 10, Southfields Road.)

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.
The meeting held at shop opening was crowded, and a good collection was taken. Mrs. Brailsford's speech was most thoroughly enjoyed. Paper sales are increasing; the sellers doing excellent work. Members are asked to contribute weekly to the "Collection Box" in shop. It is most necessary to keep up funds. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Darent Harrison, £1; Miss L. Macmillan, £1 10s.; A Working Woman, 4d.—(Organiser—Miss M. S. Allen, Shop—8, Claremont.)

HITCHIN, LETCHWORTH, AND DISTRICT.
A good meeting was held at Stetford village on June 25. Great interest was shown, and another meeting demanded later on. Members are busy with preparations for garden fête, July 3, and other outdoor meetings are being arranged. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Pym, Woodrows, Norton Way.)

OXFORDSHIRE.
Members are reminded that there must be no slackening of interest, enthusiasm, or work. Whilst women are suffering untold agonies in prison each member must do her utmost to convert others, to introduce VOTES FOR WOMEN to new readers, and to bring pressure to bear on the Government responsible for such hideous deeds and atrocities. The great need of July and August for holiday-makers is to increase paper sales.—(Organiser—Miss D. Pethick, Watfield, Cunner.)

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.
Poster at station not yet paid for. Every member please contribute.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. H. Peacock, 4, Pelham Road, Southsea.)

READING AND NEWBURY.
Extra help in shop needed during July. A village campaign beginning July 15. Who will help? Another quarter's fee for poster at G.W.R. station due. Who will pay for it? The Voters' Petition for men's deputation (July 11) can be signed in the shop.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Cobb, Shop—49, Market Place.)

WORKING.
For account of sale of Mrs. Skepwith's goods see page 659. The Secretary would be very glad of more help with open-air meetings.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Barrett, Maybury Croft, Heathside.)

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.
Outdoor meetings have been most successful. Eleven prisoners, released on Saturday, were too ill for a public welcome. It is more than ever important to go up to Winslow Green often to cheer the four women still in prison. Volunteers, please give in names. Members are also wanted to sell papers and to mind the office.—(Organiser—Miss Grew, Office—97, John Bright Street.)

LICHFIELD.
At members' meeting on June 27, the Lichfield W.S.P.U. was formed into a Local Union. Mrs. Drummond spoke. An open-air campaign will commence Monday, July 8. For particulars, apply at shop. Much help will be needed for advertising, chalking, and paper-selling. Members please help.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss O. R. Swain, Shop—14, Bowling Green Street.)

NOTTINGHAM.
The Men's Society for Women's Rights hold their meeting in Nottingham on Friday, 5 p.m. "Mechanics' Lecture Hall." Will those who can help in advertising call at Carlton Street any time during the day. Stewards and helpers are urgently needed. Please volunteer. Who can keep shop on Wednesday evening and on Saturday afternoon?—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Burgess, Office—6, Carlton Street, Tel.—4511.)

SHERIFFS.
It is hoped that every member will do her utmost to sell tickets for the Labour Hall meeting on July 30, at 8 p.m. Will members also get collecting cards filled and return to the Organiser before August 1? Members wishing to subscribe towards Prisoners' Fund to send food to Miss Healey should write direct to organiser.—(Organiser—Miss Markwick, 7, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.)

West of England.

BATH.
Another successful meeting was held at Radstock, with the help of the local L.L.P. and miners. Gifts for shop gratefully received from Miss Searle and Mrs. Hart.—(Hon. Sec.—The Misses Tollenmach, Shop—12, Walcot Street.)

BRISTOL.
For next work party see programme. Hostess, Mrs. Frank James, 63, Westbury Road; cars pass door. Large attendance essential, as orders are pouring in. Open-air campaign continues throughout the summer. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Edwards, £1; Miss Startup, 2s. 6d.; collection, 7s. 1d.—(Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Dove-Wilcox, Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton.)

HEREFORDSHIRE.
A successful "At Home" was given by the Misses Stevens on June 28, at which Miss Hutchinson, Miss Stevens, Mrs. G. H. Davis, and Miss Spender spoke. In the evening Miss Hutchinson spoke again at an outdoor meeting in St. Peter's Square. Mrs. Davis was in the chair. On June 26 Garden Fete delightfully arranged by Mrs. Seacroft at Mitcheldeane proved a great success. Mrs. G. H. Davis and Miss Hutchinson gave short speeches. Many thanks to Mrs. Seacroft for all the trouble she took in arranging this fete.—(Org.—Miss Ada Fitzman, Hon. Sec.—Mrs. G. H. Davis, 7, The Cloisters, Hereford.)

ILFRACOMBE AND BANSTAPLE.
Miss G. Brackenbury made splendid speeches at the afternoon "At Home" and the evening meeting held here last week. The audiences were most interested and sympathetic, and the resolution was unanimously carried at both meetings. The evening meeting was held in Runnecleave Hall. Collections amounted to £1 12s. 6d.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Du Sauty Newby, "St. Mary's," Broad Park Avenue.)

Wales.

CARDIFF AND DISTRICT.
The organiser will be at the office, 27, Charles Street, on Monday, July 8, from 5 to 7.30 p.m. Gratefully acknowledged: P. W. Freeman, Esq., 4s.; Miss Mary Floyd, £10; Miss Lettice Floyd, £10; Mrs. D. A. Thomas for promise of £1 towards office rent. Will members and friends attend the meeting in Llandaf Fields on Saturday, July 15, at 6 p.m. Mrs. Mackworth (Newport) and Miss Annie Williams will speak.—(Organiser—Miss Annie Williams, 47, Part-ridge Road, Roath, Cardiff.)

NEWPORT.
Gratefully acknowledged: Material Fund: Mrs. Dymond, 2s. 6d.; Miss L. Willmetts, 5s.; Miss Edna Deacon, 2s. 6d. Offers of drawing-room meetings and more paper-sellers wanted. Jumble parcels should be now sent to Miss Waite, The Friars, marked "W.S.P.U." Jumble sale.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Mackworth, Office—11, Stow Hill.)

PONTYPOOL.
A drawing-room meeting was held on Friday last at the residence of Mrs. Williams, Hollycroft, Griffithstown. The speakers were Mrs. Mackworth and Miss Annie Williams. A fancy fair and fete will be held on Friday, July 19, in the grounds of Hollycroft, Griffithstown, kindly lent by Mr. and Mrs. Williams. There will be tea and sports, entertainments, general stall, dairy produce stall, fruit and flower stall. Members are asked to do all they can to help.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. M. Wilton, Treford.)

Eastern Counties.

NORWICH AND DISTRICT.
Owing to police arrangements, the Demonstration will have to be held in Norwich Market Place on Sunday afternoon, July 14, instead of July 7, as previously proposed. Details will be announced next week.—(Organiser—Miss Margaret West, 32, Bracondale, Norwich, Office—52, London Street, Norwich.)

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.
On Tuesday, June 25, a meeting promoted by M.P.U. was held in Mechanic's Institute. Local members are truly grateful for the very real support these chivalrous men give. Mr. Mackinlay addressed three open-air meetings.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Millar Wilson, Office—68, Manningham Lane.)

HALIFAX.
The meeting held on June 25 in the Mechanic's Institute was well attended. Paper selling in the town on Saturday was again successfully undertaken.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss B. Schue, 3, Rhodesia Avenue.)

HARROGATE.
Two open-air meetings—the first of the season—were very successful. Mrs. Price and Miss Wilson spoke on Saturday, and the Organiser on Monday. The shop-opening went off most successfully. Thanks to all members and friends who brought "surprises." Members are asked to attend to night's meeting in large numbers. Handbills are waiting to be distributed for the Crown Hotel meeting next Friday. Afternoon teas are served in the shop daily, 6d. each.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss M. Hughes, Shop—18a, King's Road.)

HUDDERSFIELD.
At a social gathering at Huddersfield Parochial Hall, a resolution demanding release of suffrage prisoners and the withdrawal of Manhood Suffrage Bill was carried unanimously.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss B. S. Lowenthal, The Grange.)

LEEDS AND DISTRICT.
At Committee meeting held June 28 it was decided to have jumble sale Saturday, July 13, to defray demonstration expenses. Articles to be sent to office without delay.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss C. Palmer, Office—3, Cookridge Street.)

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.
Everything points to the pageant and demonstration (see programme) being a great success. Members must attend in full force. The procession will march via Collingwood Street, Grey Street, Market Street, Northumberland Street, North Road, Park Terrace to the Town Moor. Arrangements are being made for the pageant to disrobe in tent placed in Recreation Grounds. The chief features of the pageant will be Joan of Arc, Rosicrucians' Car, Prisoners' Car, Abbas Hilda's and "Women to the Rescue." Much help will be needed to morrow. Will members please be at office not later than 10.30? Mrs. Boyd (local prisoner), if well enough, will attend the demonstration.—(Organiser—Miss L. Ainsworth, Office—77, Blakett Street.)

SCARBOROUGH.
Many thanks to Mrs. Cross for kind subscription of £1, and to Mrs. Cooke for selling papers on the Esplanade. Over a hundred were sold. Will other members offer for this work, so that sales may be doubled during pageant week?—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Nora Vicherman, Shop—33, St. Nicholas Cliff.)

YORK.
Miss Mary Phillips addressed a large audience in Exhibition Square on June 25. The Treasurer's Subcommittee held their first meeting on June 27 to plan details of office club-room. Committee met on June 27 also to discuss drives to hold meetings in surrounding villages. Members' help is needed for the success of these.—(Organiser—Miss Key Jones, Office—Colby Chambers, Coppergate, Tel.—592.)

North-Western Counties.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.
Large and successful meetings are being held in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Wallasey, at which resolutions calling upon the Government to stop forcible feeding and to abandon the Manhood Suffrage Bill are passed unanimously. VOTES FOR WOMEN and "suffrage speeches from the dock" sell readily.—(Organiser—Miss Davies, Shop—11, Renshaw Street, Liverpool.)

MANCHESTER.
The garden party will be held at Mrs. Race's, Cliff Brow, Higher Broughton, on Saturday, July 21. Tickets 1s. each, including refreshments. It is hoped that members will apply as quickly as possible, as only a limited number can be sold. Will a member please volunteer to take charge of the office on Thursdays for a few weeks? New members are wanted for Dramatic Society, which hopes to

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give some new plays early in the autumn. Anyone wishing to join should send in their names. (Hon. Sec.—Miss K. Wallwork. Office—32, King Street West.)

PEBBTON, ST. ANNE, AND DISTRICT.
The Market Place meeting on Saturday afternoon, with Dr. Helena Jones, of Halifax, as speaker, was a great success. The Rev. Dr. Whitty was in the chair. Four dozen papers were sold. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Higby, 28, Winkley Square.)

ROCKDALE.
A splendid meeting was held in the Town Hall Square last Sunday. Dr. Helena Jones was the speaker. A collection was taken, which defrayed expenses. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. V. Walker, 1, Aubrey Street.)

SOUTHPORT.
A very successful meeting was held on June 26 at Mrs. Marly's, 58, Oak Street. Plans were made to increase paper sales, and members promised Mrs. Marly help in this work. It is hoped that meetings on the shore will commence in July. Helpers are much needed. Members please note carefully that with Mrs. Marly's kind permission a meeting will be held at her house the first Wednesday in each month at 8 p.m. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Gertrude Duxfield, Office—Post Office Avenue, Lord Street.)

Scotland.
ABERDEEN.
Large and sympathetic crowds gathered to hear Miss Fraser Smith on Sunday afternoon and evening. A successful meeting was also held in Peterhead on Thursday by Miss Joan Wickham. Many thanks to Mrs. Suttie for hospitality to speaker. (Organiser—Miss Helen Jollie. Shop—7, Bon Accord Street.)

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.
A successful open-air meeting was held at Perth on June 25, when Miss Fraser Smith spoke. VOTES FOR WOMEN sold well, and several members of the audience expressed a desire for more meetings. On Saturday, June 29, a large crowd listened to Miss Fraser Smith, who was assisted by Miss Joan Wickham. Many thanks to Mrs. Suttie for hospitality to speaker. (Organiser—Miss Helen Jollie. Shop—7, Bon Accord Street.)

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.
A members' meeting was held Friday night, at which Miss Burn Murdoch spoke. There was a large attendance on Thursday night. A meeting, organised by Miss Jacob, was held for University students in the Café Vegetaria, when Miss Jacob, Miss Melrose, and Miss Burns spoke. About 80 girls were present; the majority hitherto strangers to the movement. Nine open-air meetings were held last week, including one at Galashiels and one at Sterling. (Organiser—Miss L. Burns. Shop—27, Frederick Street. Tel.—6182 Central.)

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION
For Women's Enfranchisement.

Hearty thanks to all who helped with the demonstrations outside Brixton Prison. Thanks to the banner bearers in the procession to Holloway on Saturday last. A very large crowd assembled in Hyde Park on Sunday to listen to Miss Lennox and Mr. Cannon, and the resolution was carried with a few dissentients. For next Sunday's meeting see programme. On Friday, July 12, 9-12 o'clock, Mrs. Hyton Dale (60, Onslow Gardens, S.W.) will give a reception to the M.P.U.W.E., when Mr. Victor D. Duval and Lieutenant Cather, R.N., will speak; the "Molan Ladies' Orchestra" will provide a musical programme. Recitations will be given by members of A.P.L. Invitation cards can be obtained at above address, and at the Women's Press, 155, Charing Cross Road. The Hon. Treasurer makes a very earnest appeal for funds. The increased activity of the Union during the last six months, both Militant and Constitutional, has been a great strain upon the funds, and as it is intended to extend the field of labour we trust our appeal for financial support will meet with generous response. Already acknowledged: £3.543 15s. 10d. Anon. per Mrs. Hepburn, £2; Percival Robert, Sands, Esq., 1s.; Miss Leatrice A. Floyd, £2; D. Cameron-Swan, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Graham, £2; Mrs. Bevan, 5s.; Anon. per the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, 2s.; Membership fees, 13s.; sundry receipts, £14 15s. 2d.; total, £1,565 15s. (Hon. Org. Sec.—Victor D. Duval. Offices—13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.)

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.
Great satisfaction is felt at prisoners getting full treatment accorded to political prisoners. It is a matter for congratulation that the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. Birrell, the Prisons Board, and the Visiting Justices all united in securing that this treatment should be legally accorded to the first Irish Suffragette prisoners, not as a concession, but as a precedent and a right. The Wednesday meeting at Custom House drew a very large crowd. Mrs. Gurvey Kelly and Miss Chahalan were the speakers, and Mrs. Cousins dealt with questions. The crowd that gathered at Phoenix Park on Saturday was the largest ever seen during the past three years. Mrs. Connery presided, and Mrs. Kelly, Miss Bloxham, and Mrs. Cousins spoke. Over ten dozen papers were sold. All applications regarding visits and gifts to prisoners should be sent to offices. Donations are invited for Legal Defence Fund. The trial at the City Sessions of Miss Lloyd, Miss Webb, Miss Hasler, and Miss Houston takes place on July 10. (Office—Antient Concert Buildings, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.)

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOC. FOR W.S.
At the next Office At Home, on July 9, Miss May Crommelin will speak at 4.15 p.m., and Mrs. Cavendish Bennett will be hostess. Subject: "A Drilling by Moonlight." Good meetings have been held in Ickleham and Rye during the past week, and a sale in Mrs. Harrison's garden at Winchelsea on June 22, addressed by Mrs. Cope, proved a great success, both financially and as regards new members. The Society is joining in the large demonstration organised by the W.S.P.U. on Sunday, July 14. Speakers will be Mrs. Cope, Miss McGowan, Mr. W. L. George, Dr. Weston, and Mr. Joseph Clayton. It was also represented in the procession on June 22. (Office—8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.)

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.
On Friday, June 22, goods belonging to Professor Edith Morley were sold at Reading. Some silver property belonging to Mrs. Skelwith was sold at Robertson's Auction Rooms, Woking, and at Harding's Auction Rooms, Wilton Street, S.W., goods belonging to Miss Mammelle were put up for sale. On Saturday goods belonging to Mrs. Douglas Hamilton and Mrs. Sky were sold at Southend. In each case protest meetings were held, the speakers being Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Miss Gertrude Eaton, Mrs. Louis Fagan, Dr. Drysdale, Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Mrs. Skelwith, Mrs. Kinston Parkes, and Mr. Warren. (Office—10, Talbot House, 66, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.)

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.
Hearty thanks to the anonymous donor of £1. Several very successful chalking parties have been arranged, and numerous leaflets have been asked to help in this very interesting work. (Hon. Sec.—Miss G. Maguire, 39, Priory Road, W. Hampstead; Miss P. A. Ayrton, 62, Edith Road, W. Kensington.)

THE WOMEN WRITERS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.
The offices have been transferred from 25, Bedford Street, W. to Cochen Buildings, Henrietta Street, W.C., which, being a more central position, is felt to be a more convenient one for members.

SPEAKERS' CLASS.
Hon. Eloution Mistress—Miss Rosa Leo, 43, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Hon. Sec.—Miss Hale, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

The subject for tonight's class will be the latest developments. Will everyone please bring or send back all their library books? Miss Leo's private classes take place every Saturday, by kind permission of Mrs. Ayrton, at 41, Norfolk Square, W., at 4 p.m. All communications with regard to these should be addressed to Miss Leo, and those about the public classes to Miss Hale. Both classes are open to members of the W.S.P.U. only.

RULES.
1. Members of the W.S.P.U. only are eligible.
2. The Class is held at 4, Clement's Inn, Room 72, every Friday, at 7.45 p.m. sharp.
3. Entrance fee, 3d. weekly; proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.
4. The library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post before the next class.
5. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted to these classes except intending speakers.

THE CATHOLIC W.S. SOCIETY.
A petition to the Home Secretary for the immediate release of the remaining Suffragist prisoners is being prepared. Members are requested to write at once to the office for form, and to collect as many signatures as possible before July 8. Miss Abadam has kindly consented to speak at the meeting in Norwich on August 3 during the National Catholic Congress. (Hon. Sec.—Miss G. Jeffrey. Office—51, Dandford Street, Baker Street, W.)

IRISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
On Tuesday, July 9, the speaker at the usual fortnightly meeting at the office at 8 p.m. will be Mr. Frederick Ryan, editor of *Irish Free Press*. All friends and sympathisers are cordially invited to attend. (Hon. Sec.—Miss G. O'Connell Hayes, Emerson Club, Buckingham Street, Strand.)

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.
The last "At Home" of the season will be held in the Grand Hall of the Criterion Restaurant to-day, Friday, at 3 p.m. This will take the form of a special meeting, at which some of the speakers will deal particularly with the question of the White Slave Traffic, and a Resolution, urging the Government to pass the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, now before Parliament, will be put to the meeting. All friends and members are especially asked to be present for this purpose. Miss Lena Ashwell will take the Chair, and the speakers will be Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Dr. Christine Murrell, the Rev. Elias K. Hocking, and Mr. Joseph Clayton. The Annual General Meeting was held last Friday at 3, Bedford Street, Strand, when the Committee was re-elected, with the exception of one member. (Org. Sec.—Miss Conolan, Office—Robert Street, Adelphi, Strand.)

MEN'S FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
At a meeting on June 27 a resolution congratulating Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., on the action he had taken in the House of Commons, on June 25, was carried unanimously. Thanks to Messrs. Wilks, Futvey, Prout, and the Rev. Willis, who represented the Federation at the Men's Political Union Demonstration outside Brixton Prison to demand Mr. Pethick Lawrence's release. The Secretary is proud to announce that fifteen of the men who made such effective protests at Mr. Lloyd George's meeting at Woodford on Saturday last were members of the Federation. (Hon. Sec.—Mr. Victor Prout, Office—28, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.)

MEN'S SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS.
The Society continues to join other societies in propaganda meetings. Mr. Jamrach, Mr. Shalard, Mr. MacKinnay, and others are actively promoting the Men's March, which is to culminate in a deputation to Mr. Asquith on July 11. The meetings commenced at Bradford on Tuesday, and include Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester, Northampton, &c. Keep July 11 free for men's march on London from Willesden. Write at once for copy of Men's Demand. (Office—141, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.)

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.
A reception was held at the office on Monday, June 17, in order to present to Mrs. Bennett a silver tea-service in recognition of her valuable services as Hon. Sec. to the Society since its formation. Mrs. Chambers presided. Mrs. Wadsworth welcomed the guests, and thanked them for the kind way in which they had co-operated in getting up the presentation. Mrs. Elliott and Miss Robinson spoke for the militant section of the I.W.S.S., and Doctor Bell made the presentation in her usual racy manner. Mrs. Bennett, after thanking the society very sincerely for the handsome gifts, said she hoped those present would forgive her, but any tangible expression of appreciation was quite unnecessary.

TO LONDON TEACHERS.
The Great Hall of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, was crowded on Wednesday evening, June 26, to discuss the following resolution: "That this meeting of London teachers desires to record its conviction that it is in the best interests of education that women teachers be granted the Parliamentary franchise." Miss A. K. Williams, President of the Association, was in the chair. Miss N. Lightman and Miss A. Dawson wished to put the case for the women teachers, but owing to the presence of a number of members of the Association who refused to allow them fair play, their difficulty was great. The ladies and their supporters met with no arguments from their opponents, only the cry of "No Politics." Mr. W. A. Nicholls, Past President of the London Teachers' Association and of the N.U.T., disposed of this in a few words, and urged the opposition to let reason conquer prejudice. The amendment to the resolution: "That it is incumbent for this Association to express an opinion on the question of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise for women," was lost. A division was claimed, and then the people who had claimed it put disorder in the way. The women teachers are now in a strong position, and those who are in the forefront of the struggle will need the help of every supporter. Full details of a meeting of women members of the L.T.A. are given in the columns of the *London Teacher*. [Communicated.]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Miss A. M. Townsend, of 27, Marillo Road, Lee, asks us to make it known that an important meeting of Women Suffragist Teachers will be held on Monday, July 8, at 7 p.m. at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand (opposite the Law Courts). Miss Townsend hopes that every woman Suffragist teacher will be present.

THE DAILY HERALD.
In the course of a leading article, entitled "The New Force," on July 2, the *Daily Herald* says:—"The vote must be given—it is already won. The action of the militant Suffragists has convinced everyone who matters that the withholding of political rights from women is not only wrong but foolish. Militancy has been good—even boobies who glower darkly on every sign of feminine vigour will admit that if it had not been for the fighters in the movement the Suffragists would still have been patronised by politicians, and the vote would have been generations away."

Resolutions protesting against the denial of First Division treatment have been passed by the York Men's Committee for Women's Suffrage, the Women's Political Association of Victoria, the Manchester Fabian Society, and the Irish Women's Suffrage Society.

IMPORTANT TO SECRETARIES.
An important Secretaries' meeting will be held in Room 72, 4, Clement's Inn, on Monday next, July 8, at 6 p.m., when Mrs. Drummond will preside. A special meeting of VOTES Secretaries will also be held at the same place on the same day at 7.30 p.m. Local Secretaries and VOTES Secretaries are earnestly asked to attend.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.
Members helping with to-morrow's Demonstration (see programme) should be at Alexandra Park not later than 5.30 o'clock. Felixstowe—Successful meetings have been held at Felixstowe, Trimley, and Walton. Many thanks to Mrs. Gilling for giving Miss Bartels hospitality each week. Please see programme for meetings. Chelmsford—Many thanks to members who helped to advertise Miss Jarvis's meeting in Tindal Square. Another meeting will be arranged shortly. (Org.—Grace Roe. Shop Sec.—Miss King. Shop—Dial Lane, Ipswich.)

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A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 5000 ft.), Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house; 25 bedrooms; billiard room; bath-room. Extensive grounds. Tennis. Conveyances. Vegetarians accommodated. Suffragettes welcomed. Board-residence, 31s. 6d. to 35s. Photos, prospectus, Chas. Hallam, Littledean House, Newnham, Glos.

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BRACING HUNSTANTON.—Delightful holiday party; vegetarian diet; July 27 to Aug. 31; 30s. weekly.—Write for particulars to Miss Edith Sutcliffe, 100, Newington Causeway, London.

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FOLKESTONE.—Travellers, Bourgeois Road West. Board-residence. Excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre. Separate tables. From two guineas.—Proprietress, Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

HAMSTEAD.—Board and Residence offered to Lady or Gentleman with private family; near bus, tube, and stations; telephone.—Address, "Poplar," 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

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KENSINGTON.—Comfortable refined Home for Women Workers in house clergyman's daughter; close tube, buses; late dinner, partial or full board; moderate.—162, Holland Road, Kensington.

KENSINGTON.—Two minutes' walk from Earl's Court Station, Tube, and motor buses. Superior, newly-decorated, private residential hotel, under personal supervision of proprietress; home comforts; best French cuisine; terms from 14 guineas.—Address, 23, Hogarth Road, Earl's Court.

LADY has started at Baron's Court quiet, refined Home for Women Workers; breakfast, late dinner, baths provided; moderate terms. According to room; charming reception room; close tube, bus.—Write, 12, Edith Road, Baron's Court, W.

LADY highly recommends Sligachan Hotel, Skye. Beautiful mountain scenery. Finest rock climbing in Great Britain. River, loch, and sea-fishing. Boats, carriages, motors, &c.

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LONDON, W.C. (113, Gower Street).—Refined HOME (ladies). Bed, breakfast, dinner, and full board Sundays (cubic), from 15s. 6d. Rooms, 19s. 6d. Full board, 17s. 6d. to 25s. Gentlemen from 18s. 6d.

ON Heights of Udimore (300ft) near Winchester. Restful holidays amidst beautiful country. Old farmhouse; indoor sanitation; good table; delightful gardens; terms moderate.—Ridley, Parsonage Place, Udimore, Rye.

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SKEGNESS.—Vegetarian; Board-Residence; situated amidst fields, ten minutes from sea and links; good cooking and liberal catering by earnest vegetarian; Suffragettes warmly welcomed.—Leonora Cohen, "Gortchen," Windthorpe, Skegness.

SUFFRAGETTES, spend your Holidays with Miss Turner, W.S.P.U., Sea View, Victoria Road, Brighton. Tel. 1702. Out-door sleeping accommodation. Meals in garden when weather permits. Terms moderate.

TWO LADIES (gardening, poultry-farming) receive Paying Guests. Charming house; croquet; lovely moorland country; good sketching; cycling; open-air swimming-bath. Terms, 30s.—Leslie Carrington, Coughton Cottage, Verwood, Dorset.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Member recommends quiet House; near front, cars, stations; excellent cooking and attendance; garden, and every home comfort; references if required.—28, Park Terrace.

WEST HEATH HOSTEL.—Two or three rooms vacant end of June.—Mrs. Errol Boyd, 25, Ferncroft Avenue, Hampstead.

TO LET AND SOLD. Beautiful Garden of half an acre. 120 rose trees in full bloom. Dosses of fruit trees coming into full bearing. Tennis lawn. Well built house; sitting room 24ft long, hall, outer lobby, verandah 26 by 3, bath room, 4 good bedrooms. Green fields and beautiful timber. One hour from King's Cross, good service. £275, of which £250 could remain. Very low ground rent.—Townsend, The Orchard, Leichworth (Garden City), Herts.

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CHARMING detached Cottages and Houses, built in historic park of 500 acres, adjoining magnificent golf course; 25 minutes from City; good gardens; prices from £350; easy instalments; rents from £32.—Write (or call) today for free Illustrated descriptive booklet. Houses and Cottages Department, Gidea Park, Ltd., 35, Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.

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HAMSTEAD.—Furnished Flat (near Heath and Tube); 3 rooms, piano, bathroom (geyser), scullery; 20s. weekly; July to September; attendance by arrangement.—P. H. Grove Place, Hampstead.

HAMSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—Furnished, July to September. Semi-detached House, near fields and woods; 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms, &c.; gas cooker; cycle house.—Beckett, 46, Leake Hill, N.W.

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LADY will let a Bedroom in her Flat with share of sitting-room, to a lady employed during day.—Price, 6s. Leckham, 11s. Clapham, S.W.

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OLD-FASHIONED Furnished Cottage, near Malvern; lovely country; six rooms; garden; pony-carriage by arrangement; 25s. a week.—Mrs. Howey, Cradley, Malvern.

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SPACIOUS, comfortable First Floor Flat, near British Museum.—Large sitting room, with balcony lounge, 3 bedrooms, large bathroom, kitchen; furnished, long let, 3 guineas inclusive; unfurnished (selling part furniture), £25.—Apply Kennedy, Parliament Mansions, Westminster.

TO LET.—Furnished Flat, July, August, September; 5 minutes bus Marble Arch; rent 15s.—Write Jaffee, 421, Edwards Road, W.

TO LET.—Furnished Sitting-room, with one or two bedrooms; moderate; 5 minutes' walk from South Kensington Tube.—Miss Ellis, 8, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea.

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TO LET, furnished, August.—Cottage of High School Mistress; modern convenience, gas cooker; golf; lovely country; Wrexham unimpaired view; 12s. weekly.—Miss Wilson, Ivy Grove, Wellington, Shropshire.

TWO Furnished Bedrooms and Sitting-room, together or separately, with board; private house; bathroom and large garden.—Parley (one Spon), 12 Dalmeny Avenue, Camden Road.

WIDDRINGTON, ESSEX.—To Let, Furnished, by the month or year. Cottage with picturesque and well-kept garden; 6 bedrooms, picture and coach house; 30 miles from London; 2 miles from Newport Station; terms on application.—Apply Miss Ridley, Helenscott, Ipswich.

WANTED. Lady Wants Two Rooms, Bed and Sitting; airy, roomy, attractive; easy journey W.C.; from July 23 for three weeks; moderate.—Graham, 372, Harrow Road, W.

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COMMERCIAL POULTRY-KEEPING.—A three months' course is being arranged to commence in July.—Longcroft's Poultry Farm, Woodcote, Reading. Moderate terms. Particulars on application.

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MRS. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O. (Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.) Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing, Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir. Please note change of address to "The Chisel," 2, Fulham Park Road, S.W.

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TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Eglon Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Innes Langwill writes:—Thanks to your teaching, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, while my voice carried to every part of the hall.

WANTED.—Two small Children, from 10 to 11, boys or girls, to train for permanent troupe of classical dancers; no premium required, but children must be small, well made, and intelligent. Apply Saturday, 11 to 1, or any day of following week from 5 to 6, to Margaret Morris, 22, Endell Street, Long Acre (First floor).

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IF You wish to Remove, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerard 9188 for The London Storage Co., Westwood House, 210, High Holborn, W.C., for price and advice. Free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

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LEADING Life Assurance Society has a vacancy for an outdoor Lady Representative; remuneration by salary and commission. Applications must be of good appearance, energetic, possess initiative, and also have good personal connections.—Applications to be sent to Box 336, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

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LAUNDRY. A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—Bullock, House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

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